# The New-York Times.

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## LEECHES OF THE REVENUE.

### THE ATTACK ON GEN. BRISTOW.

PLOT OF THE CHICAGO RING TO DESTROY THE EFFECT OF THE PROSECUTIONS—THE STUPID INVENTIONS PROVED TO BE FALSE AS SOON AS UTTERED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The *Inter-Ocean* attack on Secretary Bristow has been further discussed and analyzed to-day, and appears worse in every way than last night on the hasty examination then afforded. There is hardly a statement in it, important or unimportant, from beginning to end, that is not in substance false. It appears on its face to have been instigated by Gen. Babcock, and was very likely meant to convey that impression, but Gen. Babcock repudiates it utterly and regards it as the meanest thing that has been printed against him. He returned from New-York this morning, and, calling upon Secretary Bristow, assured him that he had not given any such intimations to any person as the article charged upon him, nor had he ever even thought of such a thing. He characterized the article in all its statements relative to him as infamously false, and said he might as well be convicted and go to the Penitentiary at once as to endeavor to escape by the subterfuge of an examination before an investigating committee. No one here believed last night that Gen. Babcock could have been privy to the publication of an article which would in that case have been construed as an admission of guilt. The charges against the Secretary are either frivolous or absurd. Take, for instance, the report that Gen. Hammond had tendered information concerning delinquent taxes which Secretary Bristow had suppressed, and that Hammond received a letter from a clerk which, under advice of detectives, he refused to make public. The facts are that Hammond did write a personal letter to the Secretary professing to be able to furnish information which would lead to the collection of enormous sums from railroads and other corporations, $4,000,000 being the lowest amount named. He desired the Secretary to stop the present method of examinations of the accounts, and to increase the compensation of ten per cent. allowed for information. In short he desired a kind of Sanborn arrangement and a monopoly of the business. He professed to know of three cases which had been settled by the Government at four, thirty-six, and thirty-seven per cent, respectively, of the amounts really due. The Secretary read the letter himself, referred it to Commissioner Pratt for report, and he himself signed the reply. He suggested that, to test the value of Hammond's proposition, he furnish the information in the three particular cases above mentioned, promised to give him full opportunity to aid in the necessary examinations, and to pay him the established rates, which would amount to several thousand dollars. The Secretary refused to increase the ten per cent., which would amount to $400,000 if he collected $4,000,000, or to $2,500,000 if he collected $25,000,000, which he was sanguine he could do. The Secretary also refused to turn the entire business over to Gen. Hammond before the value of his proposition had been tested. Hammond has never replied, and he has the Secretary's permission to make the letter public. It is a letter entirely creditable to the Secretary. Then there is the whisky case of Cunningham & Co. The Secretary was never their attorney. He was attorney, however, in other cases for the vender Cobb, but refused to take a retainer in this whisky case. He has refused uniformly since he was District Attorney to take the cases of whisky men. He refused, as Secretary, to give Cobb even a note of introduction to the Commissioner; but Mr. Douglass proposed to compromise and release the whisky on payment of costs. This Cunningham refused, and the whisky has never been released. The whole article is said to be repudiated to-day by Mr. Palmer, the editor of the *Inter-Ocean*, but this is not authoritatively known, nor is any explanation given of its appearance without his knowledge.

### THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO.

MR. GLOVER DENIES HAVING MADE THE STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM ABOUT SECRETARY BRISTOW—A NEW PHASE IN THE RING PROSECUTIONS—DISTILLERS TO TURN STATE'S EVIDENCE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A sensational report has been sent over the country to the effect that Secretary Bristow was at one time prior to his appointment to his present office attorney for a Louisville whisky firm who got into trouble through irregularities, and that Bristow, after becoming Secretary of the Treasury, ordered the release of the lot of spirits. The story was started by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, a newspaper that has been extremely hostile to Mr. Bristow ever since one of its editors, C. H. Ham, was removed, a few weeks since, from the Appraisership of the port of Chicago. To substantiate the report the *Inter-Ocean* published what purported to be an interview with Mr. Glover, formerly United States District Attorney for this district, to whom, it is alleged, Secretary Bristow had written a letter asking as a favor that he release the whisky belonging to his friends. The report not only inferentially but actually stated that Mr. Bristow had written an epistle of this kind. Your correspondent had a conversation with Mr. Glover, to-day, and that gentleman denied most positively all the statements that had been placed to his credit by the *Inter-Ocean* reporters. He says he never received any such letter, and that the allegations against Bristow are all the most flagrant falsehoods.

There has been a new development in the whisky business, so far as Chicago is concerned, which up to the present time has been a profound secret. The Government has prepared a plan to make overtures to all the indicted whisky men in this district, promising them that in case they will turn State's evidence they will all be granted immunity from criminal prosecution. That is, in consideration for what they know about the illicit distilling, they will be let off on payment of fines alone. This is not yet known outside the United States District Attorney's office, save to your representative, who gained the information through the legitimate channel.

### FURTHER DENIALS OF THE CHARGES

STATEMENT OF MR. CUNNINGHAM, OF LOUISVILLE, REGARDING GEN. BRISTOW'S RELATIONS WITH HIM.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—J. A. Cunningham, a whisky dealer, of high standing in Louisville, publishes a card in the *Courier-Journal* regarding the charges made by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, in which he says they are are totally unfounded in fact. He furnishes abstracts of all correspondence relating to the seizure of his whisky, and shows conclusively that Secretary Bristow had never been his counsel, or was ever spoken to by himself concerning this case. Regarding the statement that Mr. Bristow dismissed the case after becoming Secretary, Mr. Cunningham says it is false, and that the case is still pending. In regard to Douglass' action in the case, Mr. Cunningham says the ex-Commissioner agreed in April last to release his goods if the owner would agree to relieve the Government of any damages that may have resulted from the seizure. He also furnishes some correspondence showing that Douglass made several propositions to compromise, at the same time stating he was of opinion the case was a weak one.

### THE CHICAGO PENSION AGENCY.

THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST SENATOR LOGAN—COPY OF MISS ADA SWEET'S LETTER, IN WHICH THE GENERAL IS HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The following letter has been received by Senator Logan from Miss Sweet, Pension Agent at Chicago. It explains itself sufficiently to be understood, so far as Mr. Logan is concerned. It will be noted, perhaps, as curious that the writer does not say she has not paid money to any one. She only acquits Gen. Logan. It is privately stated that she makes the statement thus guarded for a sufficient reason. The letter is as follows:

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENCY, CHICAGO, Dec. 24, 1875.

*Senator John A. Logan, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: Hearing that you are much annoyed by the publication of a letter in the New-York *Sun*, which charges that I have paid money to you in consideration of services or political influence extended in my behalf, I write to say what I should have said before had I thought that you would suffer yourself to be troubled by a charge which I believe your bitterest enemy would not credit. Circumstances seemed to oblige me to keep perfect silence regarding the truth or error of the statements made in the letter under consideration, but I now break the silence, which my own personal interests almost imperatively demand, to say that so far as the charges made against you are concerned they are utterly false and without a shadow of foundation. I have never paid money, directly or indirectly, to you for any consideration or on any pretense whatever, and I have never solicited your aid in obtaining or retaining the position of Pension Agent in Chicago, except in one instance. I did call on you once, when I heard that you were making an effort to have a man appointed to the office I hold. I told you my reasons for wishing to retain the place, and asked you not to disturb me. You met me in a most friendly manner, and said you would not use your influence toward the appointment of any one in my place without advising me of your action. Hoping that this letter will silence forever the charge brought against you, which is so unfounded, I remain, yours most respectfully, ADA C. SWEET.

### THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

THE DEMOCRATS NOT TO INCREASE THE TAXES—SEVERAL OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS TO BE REPORTED ON THE REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Samuel J. Randall left for Philadelphia to-night. He has remained here since the adjournment looking after the appropriation bills, and has had interviews with the heads of departments to urge them to reduce estimates. He says the Democrats will not restore the duty on tea and coffee, nor increase taxation in any other way. He desires that the reductions of estimates, which he represents as absolutely required, shall be made in such a way as not to interfere with the operations of the departments. It is expected that the Pension, West Point, and the Diplomatic Appropriation bills will be ready to report when the House reassembles.

### NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

MISSENT LETTERS—THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—GEN. COWEN AND THE ARKANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Railway Mail Division of the Post Office Department will hereafter require all railway post office clerks and route agents to stamp the word "missent" on every letter or newspaper that comes into their hands erroneously, it having been found that this practice in some of the large Post Offices has proved beneficial in stimulating the inquiries and complaints on the part of the public, which are considered desirable in regard to all short-comings in the service. Two thousand hand-stamps have been procured at small expense for this purpose, and will shortly be distributed.

The published report that some forty clerks in the Patent Office were served with notices of summary dismissal the day before Christmas is untrue. No dismissals were made on that day, nor have any been ordered for several weeks, except in a few individual cases. The offices of the Secretary of the Interior, Assistant Secretary, Chief Clerk, and Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department have to-day been removed from the rear of the building to the southern front, in the corner heretofore occupied by the Commissioner of Patents and his immediate assistants, who now move to the rear.

Gen. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, makes the following statement with reference to an article published in New-York last Saturday, charging him with issuing Agricultural College scrip to the State of Arkansas, in defiance of the expressed will of Congress, which required that State to previously make arrangements for funding certain of its bonds held as part of the Indian trust funds. He says: "The article lacks one item of importance to the completion of the history, namely, the fact that the old and worthless bonds of Arkansas held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust were refunded, principal and interest, by new bonds, in accordance with an arrangement before the agricultural scrip was released, though not completed till afterward." He further says: "The Secretary of the Interior holds the new bonds at this time. There was no impropriety in the action of the department in regard to the matter, and the whole transaction was regarded at the time, and is still upheld, as proper, regular, and strictly legal."

There is no foundation for the rumor in St. Louis, Mo., that Mr. Mariscal, the Mexican Minister, has made a contract with Gens. Shelby and Bacon Montgomery for emigration to Mexico. Mr. Mariscal says he has no instructions to enter into such agreement, and there is no official agency for emigration to Mexico established in this country.

A devotional meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Union was held last evening, having for its object to plead against the use of intoxicating liquors at New Year's calls.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $9,030,840; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,105,000; coin, $74,821,706, including $24,654,100 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $372,471,772. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $845,386 74, and from Customs, $335,120 77.

The Controller of the Currency has called upon the national banks for a report showing their condition at the close of business on Friday, the 17th of December.

The President has recognized Jose Perignat Vice Consul of Spain at New-York, and Frederico Granados Vice Consul of Spain at Savannah.

The Executive Office will be closed to general visitors until Monday, Jan. 3.

The President to-day appointed Edgar Mills and Christopher Green, of Sacramento, and Jacob Neff, of Auburn, Cal., Commissioners to examine and report upon twenty additional miles of the California and Oregon Railroad, beginning at Vina, Tehama County, Colorado, and making a total of 117½ miles reported completed up to date.

The two Adairs and the two Rosses are here as a delegation from the Indian Territory seeking to having a Federal Court established there for the trial of offenses. By the treaty of 1866 the Indians agreed that such a tribunal may be provided by Congress. At present offenses in the Territory are tried at Fort Smith, Ark., and instances are known where alleged criminals and witnesses have been obliged to travel 350 miles to Fort Smith, some of them on horseback. At the present term of the court there were 700 witnesses, and on the 1st of December 125 persons—Indians, whites, and negroes—were in jail awaiting trial. Fifteen or twenty criminals had at that date been tried and sent to the Penitentiary. The delegation urge that much money would be saved to the General Government by establishing a court in the Indian country, and long and expensive journeys and loss of time avoided. The ability and fairness of Judge Parker is a subject of praise among the law-abiding Indians.

### EXPECTED POLICE CHANGES.

THREATENED REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONERS MATSELL AND DISBECKER—THEIR PROBABLE SUCCESSORS NAMED.

It is generally accepted by prominent politicians in this City that Gov. Tilden will remove Police Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker, and it is expected that these removals will be made very soon, possibly to-day. Should the Governor displace Messrs. Matsell and Disbecker, the Mayor will, it is authoratively stated, appoint in their places Messrs. Dewitt C. Wheeler and Joel B. Erhardt. The Governor was to have taken action in the cases of the two Commissioners yesterday, but his decision was postponed. Strenuous efforts have been made on the part of the friends of Mr. Disbecker to secure his retention in office. A number of Republican Senators have called upon the Governor for the purpose of inducing him to retain Mr. Disbecker, but there is an almost unanimous opinion that both of the threatened Commissioners will have to go. The Mayor declined to state what he intended to do in regard to the board. President Matsell said that he knew nothing of the reported probable action of the Governor, though he was aware that the Mayor was attempting to have Mr. Disbecker and himself removed.

Both Messrs. Wheeler and Erhardt are Republicans, and members of the Union League Club. The latter is about thirty-five years of age, and a lawyer in good practice, doing business at No. 247 Broadway. He is consin to Judge Benedict, of the United States District Court, and is highly esteemed by his professional associates. He was formerly Captain in a Vermont cavalry regiment, and in 1863 was appointed Provost Marshal for the City of New-York, with the rank of Colonel, discharging the duties of the office with ability. At the close of the war Mr. Erhardt returned to the practice of his profession, and has held no office since. He was nominated for Alderman in the Seventh Senate District on the Republican ticket with ex-Judge Howland in the Fall of 1874, but, as was expected, was not elected, the district having never elected more than one Republican candidate.

Mr. Wheeler is about thirty-nine years of age, and a gentleman of wealth and position. He was formerly a dry-goods merchant, doing business at No. 340 Broadway as a member of the firm of Sheldon, Foot & Co., which subsequently became Buckley, Sheldon & Co., and finally Buckley, Welling & Co., from the latter of which he retired on Jan. 1 last, having amassed a fortune. Mr. Wheeler is a resident of the Eighteenth Assembly District, but he has never been prominent in politics or held office, although repeatedly urged to accept nominations by the Republican Party.

### THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—1 A. M.—The storm centre has moved eastward beyond the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the highest pressure is now central over the Middle and Eastern States, where north-east winds and cooler, clear weather prevail. South-east winds, warmer and clear or partly clear weather prevail over Tennessee, the upper lakes, and westward, and easterly winds, fog, and light rain on the Gulf coast. The barometer continues quite low, with rain, in Oregon. The rivers have generally risen above the danger line at Pittsburg, Marietta, and Freeport.

PROBABILITIES.

During Tuesday in the South Atlantic States, north-east to south-east winds, rising barometer, cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, rising, followed by falling, barometer, southerly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and possibly light rain.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lake region, stationary or falling barometer, north east to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, partly cloudy weather, followed by southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and falling barometer.

*For the Middle and Eastern States, rising followed by falling barometer, north-east winds veering to south-east, clear, cooler, followed by warmer weather.*

For the canal region from New-Jersey to Virginia, temperatures continue freezing.

The Rivers will continue rising, with dangerous floods above Louisville.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy;

| | 1874. | 1875. | | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 36° | 46° | 3:30 P. M. | 43° | 42° |
| 6 A. M. | 34° | 48° | 6 P. M. | 41° | 38° |
| 9 A. M. | 35° | 42° | 9 P. M. | 40° | 33° |
| 12 M. | 42° | 42° | 12 P. M. | 42° | 30° |

Average temperature yesterday....40⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year....39⅛°

### CONFESSION OF A MURDERESS.

THROUGH HER FALSE TESTIMONY OTHER PERSONS WERE CONVICTED—SHE NOW CONFESSES HER CRIME, AND SAYS SHE WAS ASSISTED BY HER GRANDMOTHER.

UTICA, Dec. 27.—A short time ago Lodicia Fredenburgh and Albert Fredenburgh, her son, were condemned to be executed at Herkimer on Friday, Dec. 31, for the murder of Orlo Davis, an aged cripple, in the town of Gray, Herkimer County, last Summer. They were convicted on the evidence of Mary Davis, a young married daughter of Albert Fredenburg, and daughter-in-law of the victim, and a confessed accomplice. For weeks past Hon. S. S. Morgan, the counsel assigned the condemned, has made application in vain for a stay of sentence. The Utica *Herald* of to-morrow will contain the confession of the girl, Mary Davis, that she testified falsely on the trial; that she and her grandmother, Mrs. Fredenburgh, committed the murder, and that her father had nothing to do with it. Albert has written a letter to the *Herald* declaring his innocence, and intimating that Franklin Davis, the husband of his daughter and son of the victim, was concerned in this and other murders. It is believed that the old woman, Lodicia Fredenburgh, is irresponsible, and that her sentence will be commuted on the recommendation of experts.

### FIRE IN THIRD AVENUE.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night a fire was discovered on the first floor of the building No. 2,238 Third avenue, occupied by Von Lester & Anderson, dry goods merchants. Owing to the inflammable nature of the goods a second alarm was sent out by Chief Bates, who was in command of the firemen at the scene. The damage resulting from the fire is estimated at $10,000 on stock and building; fully insured in the Phœnix Company, of Brooklyn.

## BEECHER SUED BY MOULTON

### FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

THE PAPERS SERVED LAST NIGHT—MR. MOULTON WAIVES HIS RIGHT TO HAVE BEECHER ARRESTED—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES ASKED FOR—MRS. TILTON TO TESTIFY.

Mr. Frank Moulton yesterday instituted, through his counsel, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, a civil suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for $50,000 damages, against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The papers were served on Mr. Beecher personally at his residence last evening, by a clerk of Gen. Pryor's. The complaint sets forth the cause of action as malicious prosecution of Mr. Moulton by Mr. Beecher, the specification being that on Oct. 3, 1874, he procured Mr Moulton's indictment on a charge of criminal libel, and pressed the suit so far as to have him arrested and held to bail. Mr. Winslow was then the District Attorney, and was succeeded by Mr. Britton. Further, the specification shows that on Oct. 22, 1875, Mr. Britton, being then District Attorney, entered a *nolle prosequi*, against the expressed wish of Mr. Moulton.

Only a single question will be at issue in the coming suit. This will be the truth or falsity of Mr. Moulton's allegation that Mr. Beecher had committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton. For the determination of this question Mrs. Tilton will be a vital witness, and will certainly be called, as well as a number of others whose testimony was excluded on the great trial. On the other hand, the question of Mrs. Tilton's character not being in any way at issue, the testimony of a large number of the witnesses produced at the Tilton-Beecher trial will not be competent. The trial will therefore be a brief one, and it is anticipated that it will not occupy over two weeks' time.

The case coming on in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, it will be tried by either Judge Barnard, Judge Gilbert, or Judge Pratt, they being the Judges of that court. It would have been brought in a court in New-York City, but for the fact that the courts here are so full of business that it would probably be two years before the case would be reached on the calendar, whereas it will now probably come to trial within two months, or at all events by the early part of March, which, as Mr. Moulton's object in the suit is a speedy vindication of his character, is considered desirable. It is stated to be entirely within the option of the plaintiff to retort in kind on Mr. Beecher by having him arrested and held to bail, but Mr. Moulton has determined to waive this right.

The papers in the case were sworn to yesterday afternoon by Mr. Moulton and served on Mr. Beecher shortly before 7 o'clock last evening, so that when he went to the meeting at Plymouth Church he carried with him knowledge of the case, which was not, however, imparted to the church.

### PLYMOUTH CHURCH DIPLOMACY.

MRS. MOULTON SUBMITS ANOTHER LETTER—THE PROTEST IN THE "CONGREGATIONALIST" ATTACKED—PLYMOUTH CHURCH ACCEPTS MRS. MOULTON'S LAST PROPOSITION FOR A MUTUAL COUNCIL.

In accordance with a notice given by Mr. Beecher from his pulpit on Sunday last a special business meeting of Plymouth Church was held last evening in the lecture-room to receive a letter and memorandum from Mrs. Moulton to the Clerk of the church, and also a report from the Examining Committee. Two hundred persons were present. Mr. F. D. Edgarton presided, and the opening prayer was delivered by Prof. Raymond. Mr. Shearman, after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, announced that there was a report from the Examining Committee, accompanied by a letter and memorandum from Mrs. Emma C. Moulton to Mr. Thomas J. Tilney, the newly-elected Clerk. Mr. Shearman first read the documents in question, of which the following is the full text:

BROOKLYN, December, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I have been very reluctant to write any further to the members of Plymouth Church, as my last letter was refused a reading before them, on the motion of Mr. Beecher, after the clerk had told them publicly that it was in his hands, and as much violent feeling was excited by it after it was published. But I have wished very much, and still wish, to have the proposal contained in the inclosed memorandum considered by the church or the committee, and to know if they will not agree to it.

Will you, therefore, have the kindness to present it for me, and to inform me of their answer?

Yours, very truly, EMMA C. MOULTON.

Mr. THOMAS J. TILNEY, Clerk of the Plymouth Church.

MEMORANDUM.

I know very well, and have known from the beginning, that I can only justify myself for my long and intentional absence from the services of the church by showing fully the reasons which moved me to it. This, therefore, I proposed to do in my first letter to the church, in which I asked for a council, chosen by both parties, before which the church should state the reasons for its action, and I should state the reasons for mine, and which should judge impartially of both.

The church appeared to agree to this proposal, but at the same meeting, without the slightest conference with me, and with a haste which struck me as strange, it adopted the questions which it would insist on having presented to such a council. I have considered these questions, and, as I understand them, they give me no chance at all to show why I was so long absent from the church. I do not see how they could well have been framed more carefully to prevent me from doing this. Yet this is the most important thing in my whole case. Still, I did not object to these questions, but I asked that others be added to them, under which I could show just why I had done as I had, and so could justify myself, if my reasons were found sufficient.

This request the committee deliberated upon a good while, and then recommended that it be refused. The church accordingly refused it with a good deal of vehemence, and I seemd to be allowed no voice whatever in framing the questiens which are to be submitted for myself, as well as for the church, to the council. I am not certain that I know what my rights are in such a matter, but this really seems to me oppressive and wholly one-sided. I cannot even tell the council what it is on which I want to have its opinion.

I still desire, however, if possible, to state my case, and to have the church state its case before such a body chosen by both parties, and so large in number and respectable in character that it will secure public confidence.

As then the questions arranged by the church are not satisfactory to me, giving me no opportunity to show the reasons for my course, and as the questions proposed by me are not acceptable to the church, I propose that the council be convened with no distinct questions before it except these two, which are both contained in my first letter, to which the church was understood to agree:

The action of the church in dropping me from its membership as it did—are its reasons for this valid and sufficient?

My action in abstaining so long from the services and sacraments of the church while I did not wish to withdraw from its membership—were my reasons for this valid and sufficient?

Either the one or the other of these questions might be considered first by the council, as it should deem best. But I should wish both to be considered, and such recommendations to be made by the council to either party as it should see fit.

If the church is willing, as I at first understood it to be, to meet me on this ground, before such a council, I shall be glad. If it is not, I suppose I must seek other means for that vindication of myself of which, in the end, I feel as sure as I do of God's justice.

I think I ought to add that the latest attack made on me in the letter of the church, declaring that I had been as irregular and uncareful in my church attendance before 1871 as since, is wholly without foundation in fact, or in any testimony which I have given. It seems to me to have been a mere afterthought, as the previous letter of the church made no mention of any such charge. But if the committee think they have any proof of it, I shall be perfectly ready to have it presented to the council.

I desire to add, also, that my statement that I had long ago declared to a leading member and officer of the church, that Mr. Beecher's crime was adultery, and that both he and Mrs. Tilton had confessed it to me, is strictly true, and has been confirmed more than once by the gentleman to whom I referred. EMMA C. MOULTON.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Shearman next read the following report of the Examining Committee on Mrs. Moulton's letter:

The Examining Committee hereby respectfully reports that, in pursuance of the order of the church at the last session of its annual meeting, a memorandum made by Mrs. Emma C. Moulton, and received by the Clerk of the church at a late hour on Christmas Day, has been laid before this committee. In this memorandum Mrs. Moulton complains that the questions extracted by the church from her first letter of Nov. 12 are unsatisfactory to her, and asserts that they give her no chance at all to show why she was so long absent from the church. The church on its part having declined to accept the four questions framed by Mrs. Moulton in her later letter, she now proposes that all the questions heretofore suggested be withdrawn and that two questions only be submitted to the council, which are in substance:

*First*—Whether the reasons of the church for dropping her were sufficient; and,

*Second*—Whether her reasons for abandoning the services of the church were sufficient.

The committee has from the first been anxious to secure the call of a Mutual Council upon Mrs. Moulton's case. For this purpose the church adopted all the issues which could possibly be extracted from Mrs. Moulton's first letter, and no fair-minded person of ordinary intelligence and accustomed to judge of the meaning of language can fail to see that the six questions which the church agreed to submit to the Mutual Council covered all and more than all the issues which Mrs. Moulton has now selected for submission. The church in proposing the acceptance of those questions did so with full knowledge that they did, and with a deliberate intention that they should, put it in the power of the Mutual Council, when called, to open as broad a field of investigation as any one could possibly desire.

When Mrs. Moulton sought to add to these questions four others, this committee was extremely desirous of accepting those also if possible, and its delay in advising the church was caused by its earnest desire to reconcile the acceptance of Mrs. Moulton's questions with the dignity and self-respect of the church. The committee finally advised against the acceptance of these questions, not because they broadened the issue, but because they tended to narrow it, and to limit the council by the assumption of certain statements as facts which the committee and the church agreed in believing were not facts.

The church has never suggested any question of its own devising. It has simply attempted to put into proper form the issues presented by Mrs. Moulton in her own letters. The present action of Mrs. Moulton in withdrawing all questions heretofore suggested by her, and in proposing two questions which are free from the objection of assuming facts, as was the case in her former proposal, offers an opportunity to secure a Mutual Council, of which this committee gladly avails itself, and while her proposed questions are somewhat objectionable in form, if not in substance, yet the committee unanimously recommend that these objections should be overlooked, and that for the purpose of avoiding the possibility of further controversy, Mrs. Moulton's questions should be adopted by this church, word for word, and the letter-missive should be so framed as to take in those questions without the slightest alteration. Notwithstanding the course of Mrs. Moulton in refusing to comply with the request of the church to meet the Examining Committee for conference as to the number and names of churches to be called, and in undertaking by correspondence to fix the number of churches, seems to the committee unusual and irregular, yet they recommend that the number of churches to be invited be at once fixed in accordance with the number specified by Mrs. Moulton.

The committee had hoped to make such arrangements as to allow the council to be convened in the first week of January, but as circumstances appear to make this impracticable, they now recommend that the assembling of the Advisory Council be postponed until after the Mutual Council can be held, which, if no further and unexpected delays occur, should be in the second week of January. The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That this church accedes to the request of Mrs. Emma C. Moulton for the call of a Mutual Council to advise this church and Mrs. Moulton upon the two questions submitted by her in her memorandum of Dec. 25, 1875, which are in the following words: "The action of the church in dropping me from its membership as it did—are its reasons for this valid and sufficient? My action in abstaining so long from the services and sacraments of the church while I did not wish to withdraw from its membership—were my reasons for this valid and sufficient?"

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five be appointed by the Moderator, who shall have power and authority in the name and on behalf of this church to prepare and issue letters-missive for the calling of the Mutual Council hereby assented to, and that the committee are directed to meet at such time and place to-morrow evening as shall be designated by the Chairman of the committee, and the Clerk of the church is hereby directed to notify Mrs. Moulton forthwith of the time and place of such meeting, and to invite her to be present in person or by her representative for the purpose of drawing up and signing the proper letters-missive.

*Resolved*, That the said committee are hereby fully authorized and directed to select the churches and ministers to be convened in Mutual Council, to the number heretofore specified by Mrs. Moulton, and to issue the letters-missive to an equal number of churches and ministers to be named by Mrs. Moulton; and they are further directed to appoint the meeting of the said council for the earliest practicable day.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of this church is hereby instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions immediately to Mrs. Moulton.

Mr. Beecher moved the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee of seven appointed to call an advisory council in the name of the church are hereby instructed to fix the day for the assembling of that council at least one week after the assembling of the mutual council in which this church has agreed to unite.

The resolution being misunderstood by several of those present, it was read again by Mr. Edgarton.

MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Beecher then said it might seem strange that the church should hold so many meetings and spend so much time in corresponding with a lady, and that it had better cut short its work of righteousness and go on. "I have," said he, "received letters of that import. Now, let me say in regard to this matter that if there has been anything in the history of Plymouth Church which has been characteristic of it, it has been the tenderness and care with which it has regarded the rights of its least member, and that the very power of the church, the magnitude of the church, and the great sphere in which it moves, so far from ever being oppressively used, has been all the time held in restraint lest in some way we should tread upon some one inadvertently. When it is in the interest of adversaries to attack us in any way, they always allege that we do not discipline our members; and when it is to their interest to represent another phase, it is that we are carrying on a course that is oppressive to our members. Now, in regard to the whole career of this church, it has always attempted to act as if it was a household and not an imperial government, and it has attempted to administer even discipline with a spirit of household affection and not in an executive or legislative manner. We don't believe that Christ's Church is organized as a kingdom; we do believe that it is organized as a household, in which love is predominant and discipline itself is affection. When affection and discipline can no longer do anything, the church must free itself from obligations which it can no longer fulfill. That is our theory of dropping members. There is another matter appertaining to our correspondence with Mrs. Moulton. While her rights are as sacred as those of any other member, man, woman, or child, we do not think that we demean ourselves in considering carefully what any aggrieved member has to say, yet that is not the only reason that the church acted with so much consideration and long patience. We know perfectly well that she is only the occasion; that there is a power behind, and that it is an unscrupulous power that has waited for an opportunity to trip this church. It became this church under the circumstances to consider every stepcare fully, and that is the reason why we have given this correspondence so much time and attention. Now, as to the advisory council, the call for which excited so much feeling and protest, let me say once for all that this church called that council because it had come to that part of its history when it was to take its own affairs into its own hands. There was a call from Mrs. Moulton for a council, another from Mr. West, another from another person, and even others loomed up in the possibilities of the future. Now we determined that we would clear the field of these petty adventurers; we called a council that represented in full the wisdom and democracy of the Congregational churches, and prepared ourselves to answer all questions that they might be pleased to ask. When that council has made its adjudication then we will hope for peace. We are not, continued Mr. Beecher, watching other churches, nor are we bellicose. It is not we that are making trouble, but others, who are, under the name of fellowship, perverted and turned into an engine of persecution against this church, without justifiable reason. They would seek to deprive us of our liberty, but that we mean to retain."

At this point in his speech, Mr. Beecher drew from his pocket an article clipped from the *Congregationalist*, headed: "In the Nature of a Protest," submitted for publication to that journal by several Congregationalists of high standing. The article or communication in question, which was reprinted in THE TIMES of last Sunday, severely criticised what it term ed the extraordinary conduct of Plymouth Church in its response to Mrs. Moulton. After quoting from the communication Mr. Beecher said: "If this is a protest, why did not they say so distinctly? Who are the gentlemen who consult the affairs of Plymouth Church? Who are they that could have gotten up this protest in four days? If they were gentlemen who lived in Boston, it seemed to him that Brother Dexter would have been one of the number—not gentlemen of New-Haven, of Worcester, of Springfield, or Hartford. There was Dr. Leonard Bacon, the learned patriarch, but he was not the man to write an article that he was ashamed to sign his name to." Mr. Beecher then refrained from further conjecture, and read from the slip of paper as follows: "They fix the date of the advisory council so as, under the circumstances, necessarily to secure priority in its proceedings to those of the accepted mutual council."

He then continued. "We were determined to have an advisory council, and to have it called in such a manner as to stop all 'shilly-shallying.' It stopped all trouble, and brought that about as mild as milk." He would not undertake to say what the mind of the church was, but he for one wanted a mutual council. It should be done from motives of self-respect. The third question, according to the *Congregationalist*, proposed by the church was, "whether the church has a right to drop the applicant under its long-established rule; the second topic for the advisory council is rule seven, the identical rule in question." Mrs. Moulton, he said, never found any fault with that rule. When she had appeared before the council and before the church, she had never said anything against the rule. When it came to the question as to whether the church had applied that rule rightly, then they proposed to leave it to the council. They intended to have another Advisory Council, and, God willing, one that would have an influence on public opinion. But how could it control a unit; a council could not control a church; a Congregational church was absolutely republican. In the famous Redding case three councils were called and the last council settled the matter. To say that an Advisory Council could rule over a Mutual Council was preposterous. The savor of the council of 1874 was not yet digested; out of their mouths it was a rank instance of prejudgment. In an essential dynastic spirit it was a noble council, if they considered the men that were in it, but if the principle of its action was considered it was a reproach to call it a council. Mr. Beecher continued at some length in this strain, and said that the cases of Mr. West and others would be settled by the council it was proposed to call. Plymouth Church, he said, was not organized to form councils, and would not go into them more than was necessary. "If anything is to be done," said he vehemently, "let us do it. If there are any charges to be brought against us, let us see the men; one of the first things we shall do, and that we mean to do, is to show what an Advisory Council is. It should be understood in the East, in the West, in the North, and in the South. If anything in the meanwhile could be brought about to make the discipline of the church more equitable, it would be done, and wholesome friendly advice would be acceptable." In conclusion, he said, the church would be amenable to good advice, and that was a great deal more than people were expected to be.

Mr. McKay next arose and said that, with great respect and honor to Mr. Beecher, had he known that the slip was cut from the *Congregationalist* he should have objected to his commenting upon it at all. If there was anything he detested it was a religious newspaper. He didn't think they could be conducted with fairness. The *Congregationalist* had at one time had a correspondent in Brooklyn named Montague, who wrote a garbled account of the New-York and Brooklyn Association, which, in the first place, he had no right to do, as those meetings were private. A venerable clergyman—a "Hebrew of Hebrews," a Yankee of Yankees—known, he presumed, by Dr. Bacon and by Mr. Beecher, who prepared a document in reply to Montague, and sent it with a polite letter to the publisher of the *Congregationalist*, soon afterward received a reply declining to publish the article in rebuttal, as it might cause trouble. He would say, "Out on such Congregationalism." His remarks were greeted with protracted applause.

Rev. Edward Beecher thought that the document was based upon the supposition that the church had fixed upon the time for a meeting of the council. If the men, the authors of the article, were honorable they would have come out over their own signatures.

Mr. Beecher then stated that before the church had received Mrs. Moulton's letter several members of the church had held consultations and had arrived at the conclusion to accept the first question, and the second question, and if forty more points should depend upon the answering of these questions, she "might put any question from Jupiter to an oyster." But this church did not intend to be put in the attitude of being afraid of the Mutual Council on the subject of Mrs. Moulton. He intended that the Mutual Council should be held.

Mr. Shearman next offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

*Resolved*, That the special committee of seven heretofore appointed to call an Advisory Council be empowered to amend the letters-missive, making any formal change they may think necessary, and, if possible, limit the scope of the questions to the affairs of this church.

The following committee was next appointed to call a Mutual Council: Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, E. F. Blair, Thomas J. Tilney, Thomas G. Shearman, and Rossiter W. Raymond.

The meeting then adjourned until the close of the monthly meeting next Friday night.

### MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY AND THE LOADER CASE.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 27.—Miss Susan B. Anthony, who is here, has received a letter from the attorney of Loader, in Brooklyn, requesting her to visit the State of New-York that she may be summoned as a witness in his case. She refuses to comply with his request.

### FATAL AFFRAY IN KENTUCKY.

A GENERAL ROW IN LEBANON—TWO MEN KILLED.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—The *Courier-Journal's* Lebanon special says that Thomas H. Chandler, Town Marshal of Lebanon, summoned a number of men to assist him in arresting George T. Northcraft, whose conduct at the time was very disorderly. When approached by Chandler and the citizens he resisted arrest and called on some roughs to assist him. A general row ensued, and a number of shots were fired by both parties. Chandler, the Marshal, killed Northcraft, and some of Northcraft's friends immediately killed Chandler. General excitement followed the killing, but no other rows occurred.

### A CAPTAIN AND HIS SON MISSING.

INDICATIONS OF THE MURDER OF A MAINE SEA CAPTAIN—THE CREW OF HIS SCHOONER SUSPECTED.

BANGOR, Dec. 27.—On Saturday, Dec. 18, Capt. C. H. Stinson, of the schooner Oregon, of Rockland, Me., left his vessel at Bucksport, and with his young son came to this city, intending to return to Bucksport in a few hours. Since that time nothing has been heard of father or son, and it is generally considered that they have met with foul play. Several papers belonging to Capt. Stinson have been found behind an old lumber shed, spotted with blood, indicating that the probable murderers went there to divide the spoils and accidentally dropped the papers, or perhaps dropped them purposely to throw officers off the trail. The crew of Capt. Stinson's vessel is under surveillance, and may be arrested.

### A MISSISSIPPI STEAM-BOAT SUNK.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.—The steamer Minneola, Capt. Shhuk, of the Memphis and Cincinnati Line, from Cincinnati for this city, with about one hundred tons of miscellaneous freight, struck a hidden obstruction, at about 3 o'clock this afternoon, at the head of the outlet, some forty miles above here, and within five minutes filled and turned over, a portion of her cabin floating off. There were twelve cabin passengers and some ten deck passengers on board, but by means of life-boats and by clinging to the wreck they, together with the crew, were saved and brought here to-night by the Belle of Memphis. A portion of the cargo can be saved, but the boat will prove a total loss. She was valued at $10,000, and insured in the Eureka Insurance Company of Cincinnati for $4,000.

### PROPOSED REDUCTION OF WAGES.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 27.—The Pacific Mills, in this city, employing 5,200 operatives, have given notice of a reduction of ten to fifteen per cent. in wages, to take effect Jan. 1, owing to the depression in the price of print cloths. This corporation announce that they are obliged either to stop their looms or reduce the cost of production. After the reduction, however, the Pacific rates of wages will be higher than any in the city and among the highest in the country.

### CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 396; California, 72¼; Segregated Belcher, 87; Ophir, 54¾; Chollar, 94½; Savage, new stock, 16½; Imperial, 10; Mexican, 19¾; Gould and Curry, 19¾; Best and Belcher, 58; Hale and Norcross, 44; Crown Point, 26¾; Yellow Jacket, 100; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 20¾; Belcher, 30½; Confidence, 20; Sierra Nevada, 20¾; Exchequer, 10½; Overman, 64; Justice, 26¾; Caledonia, 23¼.

### A BOARDING-HOUSE FIRED INTO.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—On Saturday night a boarding-house on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad near Harrodsburg, Ky., was fired into by unknown persons, killing Martin Crum and wounding a man named McCarty.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### FRANCE.

PROGRESS OF THE PRESS BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE STATUE OF NAPOLEON REPLACED ON THE VENDOME COLUMN—DE LESSEPS GONE TO CAIRO.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—In the French Assembly to-day urgency was voted on the Press bill. In the debate upon the clauses an amendment was carried providing penalties for attacks against the Republic.

M. Jules Dufaure, Minister of Justice and Member for Charente-Inférieure, made the important statement that Marshal MacMahon pledges his respect for the newly-elected Senators, and asserting that they occupy a position in the Government second only to that of the Marshal.

The second clause of the Press bill, which is aimed at the Bonapartist propaganda, was passed after violent recrimination between M. Jules Favre and the Bonapartists relative to Alsace-Lorraine.

The statue of Napoleon was replaced on the newly-finished Vendome Column to-day. A large crowd assembled in the Place Vendome and the Rue de la Paix and other streets adjacent to witness the proceeding. There was no ceremony.

CAIRO, Dec. 27.—M. De Lesseps has arrived here.

### A DISASTER IN SWITZERLAND.

EIGHTY PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTY WOUNDED BY THE GIVING WAY OF A FLOOR DURING CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

BERNE, Dec. 27.—News has been received here of a dreadful calamity which occurred in the little village of Hellikon, in the Canton of Aargau, on Saturday. Christmas festivities were being celebrated in the school-house in that place, when the flooring gave way. Eighty persons were killed and fifty more or less wounded.

### THE EUROPEAN GRAIN TRADE.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK BY THE MARK LANE EXPRESS—LOW PRICES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The *Mark Lane Express*, issued this evening, has the following in its regular weekly review of the corn market: "Large imports since the 1st of September have kept prices down, but we cannot expect the imports to continue while rates are so low. The business in Europe is seasonably dull, and prices are barely maintained. At Paris and at several provincial markets flour has again dropped a franc, and wheat one shilling and sixpence. Belgium and Holland are about a shilling lower, Vienna is drooping, and Odessa is dull, holders maintaining high prices."

### SPAIN.

THE REPORTED ENLISTMENT OF ITALIANS IN VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, Dec. 28—5 A. M.—The *Times* gives prominence to the following:

"We are glad to be able to corroborate the contradiction of the statement that Spain has violated the obligations of neutrality by enlisting Italians for the Army in Cuba."

THE CARLISTS BOMBARDING HERNANI.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Dec. 27.—Owing to the vigorous bombardment of Hernani by the Carlists, the situation there has become critical, and it is thought probable that the garrison will be compelled to evacuate unless they are promptly reinforced.

MADRID, Dec. 27.—The Alfonsist General Moriones has arrived at San Sebastian.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA ILL—DE RODAS' DEATH REAFFIRMED—THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is ill of the measles.

A Madrid telegram to the *Morning Standard* confirms the report of the death of Gen. Caballero de Rodas.

The Army from Catalonia, numbering 40,000, has arrived at Navarre.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF A CONTRIBUTOR TO LONDON PUNCH.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Augustus Mayhew, a contributor to the London *Punch*, is dead.

### JAPAN AND CHINA.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN YOKOHAMA—THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND COREA—THE SPREAD OF EDUCATION IN JAPAN—DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—By the Oceanic which arrived this evening, the following is received: The *Japan Gazette* of Dec. 9 says "Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in due form by the American residents of Yokohama."

The "Mitsu Bishi" Mail Steam-ship Company have established a merchant seaman's school at Tokio. The scholars are to be divided into two classes—one for service in the company's ships, and the other for any service. Liberal arrangements have been made for conducting the school. A Chinese training-ship, commanded by Capt. Tracey, of the British Navy, is now cruising in Japanese waters.

Envoys have been nominated for a mission to the Court of China, the principal object of which is to discover the relations assumed by China between herself and Corea.

The Japanese of all classes are intensely anxious for the spread of education. New schools are being opened and educational endowments made by individuals almost daily.

A few days ago the Empress in person opened the normal school for girls at Tokio, and delivered an address.

An envoy has been sent to the Corea as the forerunner of a more important mission.

The Hong-Kong press, of Nov. 20, state that a destructive storm had visited Manila, and a great number of lives were lost and much valuable property destroyed. At Alba the flood caused by the storm ruined the harvest, and it is feared there will be a lack of hemp for next year. A number of vessels had been lost on the coast, and many bridges, houses, and other structures had been swept away. The storm was accompanied with several shocks of earthquake.

### REPORTS OF EASTERN RAILROADS.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 27.—The fourth annual report of the Directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company shows the total income for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875, to have been $4,599,523 45; net earnings, $1,699,930 49. During the year the capital expenditure account has been increased $199,863 93. Net earnings on Shore Line, $27,786 61. There has been an increase both in gross revenue and net earnings over the preceding year. The Shore Line showing is better for the company by $143,406 than that of year before. During year the first mortgage bonds have allen due, been paid and canceled, and the company is now free from funded or floating debt. Nevertheless, the dividends will be limited to ten per cent, and the rest applied to improvement of the road. The annual report of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad Company's Directors shows the net earnings to be $595,164 34; operating expenses and interest, $572,940 34. A large amount has been expended during the year in improvements, chiefly in wharves, the new Hartford extension, in repairs made necessary by the Williamsburg disaster and on the Holyoke and Westfield Railroad.

# WILD AFRICA.

## PAUL DU CHAILLU'S TRAVELS.

THE LAND OF WOODMEN, MEN-MONKEYS, AND GORILLAS—WITCHCRAFT, POLYGAMY, AND SLAVERY—ADVENTURES IN THE COUNTRY OF THE CANNIBALS.

M. Paul Du Chaillu, who is very well known to the public in connection with African explorations and with the introduction of that pleasing and gentle relative of man, the gorilla lectured last evening at the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolphus, on Twenty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues. The sacred building was completely filled, with the exception of the organ gallery, which was restricted to the choral singers, who opened the evening's entertainment by a sweet and well-sung hymn. The lecturer's platform was gayly decorated in honor of the Christmas festivities, and against the wall, where in churches not evangelical the altar is situated, there was an immense map of Africa, not exactly, however, according to the latest lights, for the Congo and the Niger or Joliba Quorra were joined together and formed no passage to the sea whatsoever. The lecturer, who was received with very great applause, was introduced by Chief Justice Daly, who spoke some complimentary sentences about the services rendered by the Swedish nation to navigation, especially those performed five hundred years ago. Of the hardy Northmen of those times the Swedes, he said, were lineal descendants, and they had followed in a remarkable degree the avocations of their ancestors. They had, however, never been in any way connected with African exploration or navigation, nor had their hardy sons in any way rendered themselves illustrious by travels in that mysterious land. It would, therefore, be a singularly interesting thing to an audience composed of Swedes to hear a story of African travel told by one who could do it so well.

M. Du Chaillu commenced by saying that he was going to talk about the people who were the most opposite in nature to the fair-haired, blue-eyed races of the North. He was going to tell them about what he knew of the dark people of the earth. When he was a young man he equipped a schooner and sailed for the West Coast of Africa. The first land made was about two degrees north of the equator. The negroes first thought he was a slaver, and were very much disappointed when they found he was not. When he landed, the African town seemed very strange to him. There was but one street, two miles long, every house like its neighbor, and none of them more than nine feet in height, all made of the bark of trees, with roofs of palm leaves. He was taken to the court-house, a building about five times the size of the Swedish church, and there he waited for the King and his court, who came in good time, and astonished him by the exceeding queerness of their costumes. The King asked him why he came if he did not want to buy slaves, or palm-oil, or ivory, or gold-dust, and when he answered that he came only for wild beast skins, and for birds, and for butterflies, and for shells, the King thought he was crazy, but he assured his Majesty that he was perfectly sane. He informed his sable royal friend that the schooner was full of goods, but that he would not disembark them unless the King passed laws that any one who stole from him should be summarily executed. The necessary legislation having been accomplished, the traveler landed his goods, took a house, and commenced to study the language and to get acclimatized, which he did by having the fever very badly, but conquering it by quinine and arsenic. Then, when all was ready, he started out into the immense forests of equatorial Africa. It was all forest, all trees; there were no prairies, no fields, consequently no horses, nor asses, and therefore all traveling had to be done on foot. He himself had traveled on foot in his several expeditions no less than 14,000 miles. The forests were bad for furnishing game, too; nothing there save large animals, such as elephants, leopards, and other big, fierce creatures. Game was scarce, and everything that came across him was absolutely unknown. It was literally the land of woodmen, of men-monkeys, the *shigo 'mboobi*, and also of the gorilla. The three institutions of this delightful land were witchcraft, polygamy, and slavery. Withcraft was a most horrible curse, for whenever a great chief or a great warrior died hundreds were killed on pretense of witchcraft; when a common man died one or two were killed, but when a woman died nobody was killed. Such was the country through which he had to travel.

When he left the King he sailed along the coast and entered a river called Moomba, where was a King who had seen a few white men, and who told the traveler that he loved him him dearly, and offered him all his slaves and all his wives. This King Daioko took a great fancy to him, and wanted him to stay there forever, refusing to furnish men to carry the baggage. Upon which the traveler got into such a rage that the King fled from the village. All the men followed, and then all the women. Upon the fourth day the women returned, then the men and then the King and his chiefs. They surrounded the hut where the traveler was, the women on one side, the men on the other, the King and his court in the centre. The King made a long speech of two hours' duration, and wound up by shouting, "Spirit, white spirit, we love you and don't want you to go away," and all the people cried the same thing. Then the King informed him that their absence had been caused by their hunting through all the villages for the prettiest girls and that they had collected 800 of them. Du Chaillu objected that if he chose one the rest would be most unhappy and jealous. The King looked blue at this and went aside to consult with his chiefs, but returned in a short time to say that the spirit had wisely spoken, that what he said was so, and that the only way out of the difficulty was for him to marry them all. Du Chaillu would not consent, on the ground that those who came from the land of the white spirits did not care for women at all, and that he must proceed on his journey. So King Daioko furnished him men, and he plunged once more into the forest.

As they went through the pathless wilds his people began to talk of the *m'gena*, which he found out were the gorillas. Through all the villages he saw magnificent steel arms of warfare, and when he asked where they came from he was told that they were made in the land of the cannibals. Therefore, being young and adventurous, he determined to go to that land. Upon his first rencontre with some of these he took them for monkeys, for they were altogether unlike any he had ever seen before. The first he saw were a man and his two wives—the man six feet four, and exceedingly muscular, with iron rings upon his arms and legs, with two spears a bow and arrows with poisoned tips. The man took the traveler for a spirit and threw away his arms as an act of conciliation to what he supposed to be an evil demon. He was greatly averse to the white spirit going to the village, because, as he told the baggage bearers, the King would surely die. But the traveler persisted, and next day entered the town of the Fans, which was surrounded with a species of stockade with gateways. Over the gateway by which he entered was an enormous idol, and he would have liked to examine it more closely but was afraid, as there were no less than between three and four thousand warriors shaking their spears and yelling wildly. In the centre of the town was an enormous building, sixty times as big as the Swedish Church, to which he hurried, asking for the King. He was told that the King was absent, but would be there in three days, when the whirlwind which accompanied the spirit had passed. In the meantime he was given a hut, and thousands of baskets of food were brought to him: but there was something he did not like so well, namely, eleven skulls, which occupied a conspicuous place in the centre of the hut. During the three days he was visited by at least forty thousand warriors. When the King came Du Chaillu interviewed him, and gave him magnificent presents, which pleased him very much. But the mirror which was presented to him was too much for his nerves, and he ran out of the hut, and could hardly be persuaded to return. The traveler asked him if he had never seen his own face in the water, which reassured him, but he could not be convinced that the white spirit had not made the water hard and cut a slice out of it.

Here among the Fans he went out hunting many times, and made great friends with the native hunters, who were delighted with his prowess in elephant slaying, though they thought the rifle was a part of himself, which he could lay aside when he wanted. He got them to join with him in a hunt after the gorilla, and three consented to go with him, but insisted on first having a war dance, and being blessed by the chief. The lecturer here exemplified the war dance, which had a singular resemblance to what has been reported of the Mandans of this Continent. They started, and on the third day he came in sight of a huge warrior gorilla, who was gnashing his teeth in rage as he was endeavoring to tear down a tree covered with berries. The creature advanced toward him with fierce yells, beating his huge breast with his fists until it sounded like a drum, and evidently was not in the least afraid of the four men. Du Chaillu did not fire until the gorilla was within twelve feet of him, and then he shot him through the heart, so that the creature fell dead before him on its face with a human-like groan. He measured the gorilla, and found that its chest was 72 inches round and its limbs and muscles were in proportion. There was a great rejoicing in the village when they returned, and there was an immense excitement among all the warriors and the chiefs. Great as it was, however, it was nothing to the excitement produced by the recital of his gorilla-feats in Europe, where at first he was met with the fiercest denials. The time had now come, however, when scientific men accepted the truth of what he had related, and they had even gone to the length of finding in the gorilla an ancester of man. The lecturer wound up by reciting some Swedish verses, which were received with rapture by the audience, who had listened to him throughout with the keenest attention, and had laughed and applauded without stint. Another hymn closed the proceedings.

## CENTENNIAL NOTES.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPANISH COMMISSION IN THIS CITY—INTERVIEW WITH THE CHIEF OF THE PARTY.

Col. Lopez Fabra, chief of the Spanish Centennial Commission; Alvaro De Gandara, Director of the Department of Industry; Count del Donadio, Director of the Department of Fine Arts; Joaquin Oliver, General Secretary, and Alfredo Escobar, Official Secretary to the Commission, arrived in this City on Sunday, on their way to Philadelphia, and are now at the Grand Central Hotel. To a TIMES reporter who called on these gentlemen last evening, Col. Fabra said he had been selected for the position he held principally from the fact that his native Province, Catalonia, was the one most noted for the various industries carried on within its limits in all Spain. He had also been a member of the Spanish Commission which had been sent by his Government to attend the Austrian Exposition at Vienna, and had gained considerable experience in regard to the way in which affairs required to be managed. In accepting the invitation of the United States to be represented at the Centennial, Spain had acted through courtesy, and because she thought it her duty to do so, as she had previously accepted similar invitations from England, France, and Austria. All the Spanish Provinces would probably be represented at the exhibition, Col. Fabra said, although he could not now say exactly what would be done, as much would depend upon future advices for himself. He thought very favorably of the movement, however, and intended to do all he could to induce his fellow-countrymen to take an interest in the Exposition. He said that he was sure, however, that the display of Spanish products in Philadelphia would be better than that at Vienna. It was the intention of the commission to erect a building on the Centennial grounds for the accommodation of a party of Spanish workmen who would be sent by their Government for the purpose of acquiring information in regard to the way in which mechanical operations were carried on in the United States. This party will consist of twenty-four soldiers of the Engineer Corps of the Spanish Army, and eight men selected from civil life in different Provinces of Spain. The building would be erected by them upon their arrival. Col. Fabra is the director and founder of a newspaper known as the *Revista de Correos*, or Post Office Review, published in his native Province. He is also well known as the inventor of the photo-typographic or heliotype process, and under his direction were made facsimiles of the original edition of *Don Quixote*, of which only two copies are known to exist. The reproduction of this book was the first work of the kind ever executed. Yesterday the gentlemen of the commission took a walk through the lower part of the City, and visited the new Post-office, where they were received by Mr. James, who showed them through the building. They will go to Philadelphia on Thursday.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA—CONTEMPLATED VISIT OF INDIANA EDITORS TO PHILADELPHIA—A CENTENNIAL SALUTE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—An international regatta, under the auspices of the United States Centennial Commission, will take place in the harbor of New-York on or about the 22d day of June 1876. This regatta will be open to all yachts belonging to organized yacht clubs. The Centennial Commission will award medals and diplomas to the winning yachts of each class, in addition to the prizes offered by the yachting organizations. The arrangements for this regatta have been placed in the hands of the following committee: George S. Kingsland, Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, Chairman; John S. Dickenson, Commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, Secretary; John M. Forbes, Commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, Boston; W. L. Swan, Commodore of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club; W. T. Garner, Vice Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, and S. Nicholson Kane, Rear Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The Secretary of the Centennial Commission has received a letter announcing that the editors of Indiana, with their wives, numbering in all about two hundred persons, will visit Philadelphia about the 16th of January, for the purpose of viewing the Centennial buildings.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 27.—The Common Council tonight directed that at midnight on Friday next all the bells of the city shall be rung and a national salute fired in honor of the opening of the Centennial year.

## THE BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR—ADOPTION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT—THE LIQUOR-DEALERS' GRIEVANCES.

The annual meeting of the Board of Police Justices was held last night at the Washington place Police Court. Justice Kilbreth presided. All the members of the board were present except Justices Morgan and Wheeler, their absence being occasioned by sickness. Justice Flammer, from the Committee on Assignments of Justices to Special Sessions, offered the report of the committee, which was adopted. The assignments are as follows:

*January*—Justices Smith, Wheeler, and Otterbourg.
*February*—Justices Flammer, Duffy, and Wandell.
*March*—Justices Kilbreth, Smith, and Murray.
*April*—Justices Wheeler, Wandell, and Bixby.
*May*—Justices Murray, Morgan, and Otterbourg.
*June*—Justices Bixby, Kilbreth, and Wandell.
*July*—Justices Morgan, Wheeler, and Smith.
*August*—Justices Duffy, Kasmire, and Murray.
*September*—Justices Otterbourg, Bixby, and Morgan.
*October*—Justices Kasmire, Kilbreth, and Wheeler.
*November*—Justices Wandell, Murray, and Morgan.
*December*—Justices Flammer, Duffy, and Kasmire.

Justice Flammer, Chairman of Committee on Annual Report of the Board, presented the report of that committee, which was adopted and ordered to be printed. [This report was printed at length and exclusively in THE TIMES of yesterday morning.]

The resignation of John Hastings as subpœna server for the Court of Sessions was presented and accepted, and his brother, Hugh Hastings, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

A committee representing the New-York Liquor-Dealers' Association sent in a request that they be allowed to appear before the board and state their wishes in person. On motion the request was granted, and Mr. Nathan Nesbitt, who accompanied them as counsel, made a statement, in which he complained that the body of citizens which he represented numbering 8,000 men, were not fairly treated in the matter of arrests. All they asked was simple justice; and their only desire was that some rule be adopted which would prevent liquor-dealers being arrested after the courts had adjourned for the night.

In the midst of Mr. Nesbitt's remarks he was interrupted by a motion that he be requested to submit the grievances of those he represented in writing, on the ground that it was not customary for any deliberative body to receive oral statements of any other body during business. After considerable discussion this motion was lost, and Mr. Nesbitt was allowed to proceed. Finally, the matter was laid over for future consideration by the board, and Mr. Nesbitt was requested to submit a written statement.

On motion of Justice Murray, Justice Bixby was elected Chairman of the board for the ensuing year. Justice Bixby then took the chair, and nominated Mr. George W. Cooney for re-election as Secretary of the board. Mr. Cooney was unanimously re-elected.

The following rule providing for the assignment and rotation of Justices for the ensuing year, commencing May 1 next, was then presented, discussed, and adopted:

"The several Justices shall be assigned to hold the several Police Courts in rotation for terms of four months respectively, such terms to begin on the 1st day of May, 1876. Such assignments of Justices shall be made by the Board of Police Justices in such manner, and under such restrictions, as shall secure a complete rotation of each Justice in each of the several courts; and no Justice shall be assigned to any one court a second time, until he shall have presided during one term at each of the districts."

A motion to amend the rule, so as to make the length of time six months, instead of four, was lost, and the board then adjourned.

## THE SEARS ESTATE.

James Montgomery Sears, of Boston, a member of the Junior Class of Yale College, and the sole heir of the large estate left by his father, the late Joshua Sears, of Boston, attained his majority on Christmas Day. The *Journal* gives a long account of the property. Mr. Sears died in 1867, leaving an estate valued at $1,600,000, accumulated in mercantile business. He left bequests of about $100,000 to various relatives and to the town of Yarmouth, Mass., of which he was a native, and the Boston Seamen's Friend Society, and the remainder of the estate was left in care of Trustees. Mr. Alpheus Hardy, one of the Trustees, was made the guardian and educator of the son, and the will provided that when the heir was twenty-one he should have $30,000 paid him and an annual income of $4,000, this annuity to be increased to $6,000 at the age of twenty-five, and to $10,000 at the age of thirty. In case of the death of the son before reaching his majority, the will provided for the division of the estate, but no definite provision was made for anything but a perpetual trust in case he reached his majority. Whether the heir is to ever have the sole management and disposal of the estate is a question upon which the lawyers are in some doubt. The valuation of the estate now is about nine million dollars. Three fine buildings, valued at about half a million each, pertain to the Sears estate, also the Sears Building, worth three-quarters of a million. Who will inherit the property in the event of the son's decease is a question for the courts.

## COLD WEATHER IN FLORIDA.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Press* says that some of the young banana plants in and near that city show the effects of Jack Frost. The same paper says that a thin coat of window-pane ice was visible to early risers on Wednesday morning, Dec. 22. But in the next breath the editor tells us that he saw, on the day before the appearance of the ice, a large basket of ripe tomatoes.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

HOW ARE THEY RELATED, AND WHERE DO THEY CONFLICT?

[We publish the following letters without delay, in order that their writers may have a fair hearing. We defer such comments as we may have to make upon them for a future day.]

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Permit me to point out the mischievous effects which an article like that on "The Future of Christianity," in to-day's TIMES, is calculated to produce. Starting with the remark that now, of all others, is the time "for bringing home to the mind the sacred associations of the Christian season," it proceeds to raise issues altogether out of accord with such associations. By an amazing inversion of the true relations between science and religion, (so far as conflict between them is concerned,) the article presents science as an aggressor, religion (that is, dogmatic religion) as on the defensive. The whole history of the conflict seems to be forgotten; the tone adopted by all save one or two students of science is ignored; men who desire simply to pursue in quiet their researches into the knowable are represented as "everywhere striving to destroy the foundations of the Christian religion;" and because science presents as one among the great mysteries of the universe, *this:* that infinite purpose can co-exist with infinite material evolution, (God not operating as from without upon His universe, but working in and through all things, yet so that we perceive an absolute uniformity of law,) you describe science as insisting "that God cannot and does not exist." I pass over many mistakes respecting the teachings of science, from the statement that "the unknown laws are the result of spontaneous evolution," down to the suggestion that science denies the existence of conscience "as a thing not to be 'proved.'" I am concerned only to defend science from the charge of attacking religion, unless she is to be considered an aggressor because she has discovered facts and laws which certain theologians insist on regarding as opposed to their religious teachings. I challenge you to quote a single case in which scientific discovery has been originally advanced as an argument against Christianity. Repeatedly scientific discoveries have been oppugned by the theologians as irreconcilable in their judgment with special religious dogmas; but if scientific facts have thus come to be regarded as opposed to particular religious theories, whose has been the fault? Darwin is not more confidently described as an enemy of religion in this nineteenth century than Galileo was in the seventeenth. There is as much justice in one case as in the other. The only difference is that one case has been disposed of, (not very fortunately for the reasoning of too ardent theologians,) while the result of the other has yet to appear. But a whole series of similar contests has been forced by theologians upon men of science in the interval between Galileo and Darwin. Theology, whose spirit you contrast so strongly with the overweening confidence and arrogance of science, has time and again taken upon her to assert that scientific conclusions must be erroneous because opposed (says theology) to revealed religion, and time and again theology has had to accept those conclusions and explain away the objections before so confidently raised. This may be described as a series of aggressions made by science upon religion, precisely as a shield might be described as a weapon of offense; but the facts are not changed by incorrectly describing them.

You quote the honored names of Newton, Faraday, and Agassiz, as defenders of Christianity. I would claim these men as among those students of science who, not having been attacked by dogmatists, were not forced to defend themselves, and so remained free from the charge of attacking the domain of religion. But orthodox Christianity must be content, indeed, with small mercies, if men so utterly heterodox as Newton and Faraday are to be triumphantly claimed as champions of Christianity; while it is difficult to understand how the theory of Agassiz, that the present races of men descended from several not related pairs, is going to be reconciled with (for example) the statement that "in Adam all fell." I have found, indeed, in my own case how very little will satisfy the theologians, so only that they suppose the student of science ready to pronounce their shibboleth. In April, 1874, I delivered here in New-York four lectures, in which I enunciated in plainest terms, my acceptance of the doctrines of cosmical and biological evolution, and of the rise (or, if you will, the descent) of man from lower types, as well as my belief in the possibility of the spontaneous generation of life upon the earth. Immediately after the close of my last lecture (the evening before I sailed for Europe), resolutions were passed by clergymen present, expressing strong approval of the tone of my lectures. I returned to New-York, this month, to give a course, going over the same ground, and only differing from the former in carrying the evidence up to the present date, and in presenting my views more cautiously than when they were comparatively young. But now, Christians (of the badge-wearing class) look askance on the very doctrines they before accepted with approval. They predicted the utter failure of my lectures here, (the wish, I fear, being father to the thought,) and have been scarcely less surprised, I dare say, than I have been myself that my success has very far surpassed what I obtained during the course above referred to. Yet, as I have said, I have advanced no new scientific doctrines, only new evidence for the doctrines before advanced. Why, then, this changed feeling? Simply because I do not consent to be commended while my fellow-workers in science, holding and teaching the same scientific doctrines, are rebuked and vilified. Not in one single point have my views about science or religion changed since I sailed from New-York on April 8, 1874. I see now more clearly and accept more confidently what I then saw and accepted; but my views are the same now as then, nor did I then enunciate them less plainly than now. [In the "card" issued by me, or rather forced from me, when in Boston, I indicated an advance from views which I held even so late as two years ago, but April, 1874, is not two years ago.] One new lesson, indeed, I have learned, and it is a lesson which I shall be careful to spread as widely as I well can. I know now the true meaning of the commendation formerly accorded to me by the badge-wearers—that is, by those whose religion is of such a kind that it is worth nothing to them unless they can make display of it in some way.

You speak well of the consolations of religion, though you do ill to charge on science a wish to deprive men of those consolations. Science might as reasonably claim, per contra, as her special purpose the desire to get rid of some less satisfactory effects of dogmatic religion (as shown, for example, in the murder of "a strict member of the Methodist Church" by her husband, "a prominent worker" in another sect, the source of trouble being "the difference in the religious belief of the woman and her husband.") But I prefer simply to ask you why you so completely ignore throughout your article the fact that the students of science are men like the "myriads" in whose cause you plead. You speak of men of science as if they were mere abstractions. But they have their joys and sorrows, their hopes and fears, like other men, their sympathies with those who sorrow, and their equal need of consolation in their own trials. *Haud inexpertus loquor.* I know no friends more generous or loyal than men of science, none freer from guile or thought of self, none with warmer or gentler hearts. The world, indeed, knows that the record of men of science will compare favorably with that of any other class, judging them even by the straitest rules of conduct laid down by priests. Many students of science have taken as the work of their life to benefit or instruct their fellows, often without any thought of reward, or where this has been impossible, yet still for reward far less than almost any other career would have brought to men of their mental calibre. But because scientific discoveries are occasionally thought (for a while) to be irreconcilable with particular theological dogmas—a fact for which science is in no way responsible—many appear anxious to excite against science those feelings which have been too often rife within the domain of dogmatic theology (to which, unhappily, they seem naturally to belong.) I venture to submit that you might employ your columns better at this Christmas season than in encouraging this unchristian spirit. Yours faithfully,

RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

"We have lost in our own day two great Christian philosophers—Faraday and Agassiz."

I read these words in an editorial in THE TIMES of the 25th. Will you permit me to inquire what it is you mean in saying that we lost in Agassiz a Christian philosopher? Is it that the eminent man you mention always spoke respectfully of the Christian religion? That he did not believe in spontaneous generation? That he combatted the doctrine of evolution with his latest breath? Or is it that he accepted the Bible as the revealed word of God? That he believed in the descent of the human race from a single pair? That Jesus of Nazareth was to him God manifest in the flesh, and the story of the resurrection and ascension a credible statement of possible occurrences?

If it is in the latter sense that you desire to be understood, you would greatly gratify many of your readers, and among them many of us who knew and admired Agassiz, and supposed that we were acquainted with his views upon these subjects, by indicating the passages in his writings which justify your statement, or naming the witnesses still living, who, from personal intercourse with the great naturalist, can attest its correctness.

In the discussions which go on in our time in regard to the relations of scientific inquiry to religious belief there seems to prevail a singular confusion of ideas. If by religion we are to understand only the doctrine of a great first cause, the efficiency of which is manifested exclusively through unalterable secondary causes known to us as the forces of nature, then there can be no possible antagonism between religion and any form of scientific philosophy or speculation. Toward such a religion science is simply indifferent. Yet the reasonings of the theologians who have recently maintained the substantial harmony of science and religion—say the argument of Dr. McCosh in his reply to Tyndall, or the letter of President Potter—appear to me to reach no further than this. To one who views the question from my stand-point, all such argument is no better than a waste of breath, since the proposition it is designed to establish is self-evident as soon as it is stated.

The reader, however, is left to infer—and if this is not the intent, the discussion is wholly aimless—that when a scientific hypothesis has been proved to be consistent with a possible religion, it is therefore consistent with the Christian religion. The Christian religion rests on revelation altogether. This revelation has given a distinct and perfectly intelligible account of the origin of organic life in all its diversities of form. The two hypotheses called scientific, and commonly treated as a part of modern science—spontaneous generation and evolution—give a very different account of these things. The two accounts cannot by any possibility be harmonized, unless it be said, as it is sometimes said, that the Scriptures do not mean what they explicitly state, and that when we read, "The Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul," we should understand the passage to have been designed to explain to us that the Lord God caused a microscopic living germ to be evolved from lifeless matter, by the influence of heat and electricity, and that this germ after hundreds of thousands of centuries of development and myriads of transformations, acquired at last the intelligence and assumed the form of man. Of those who are able to read the Bible thus, it may fairly be asked of what use is the Bible to them? What it means can only be known after the facts of which it professes to speak have been brought to light by scientific investigation; and the only thing that is certain about it is that it does not mean what it is commonly understood to say.

Christian theologians, however, it is presumed, do not generally read the Bible thus. They hold that there are some things in that book so clear in their meaning that there can be no mistake about them, and that whoever does not accept these, however sincerely religious he may be, cannot be a Christian. Agassiz was a religious man, but so was Plato, and so in a certain sense was Seneca. Agassiz did not believe in evolution, but the question is, did he believe in revelation? If he did, the proof of this fact would be received by the Christian world with the deepest and most heartfelt satisfaction. If he did not, is it anything better than a pious fraud to cite him, as he has been often, not in your columns only but elsewhere, cited, as an example of an eminent Christian philosopher?

B.

## THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

ARGUMENT BY REV. DR. KIRKPATRICK IN FAVOR OF ITS RETENTION.

A very large audience assembled last evening in the Forty-eighth Street Reformed Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of listening to a discussion on "The Bible and Our Public Schools." After prayer and singing, Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, of the Twenty-fifth Street Presbyterian Church, was introduced. He spoke substantially as follows: He who has studied with care the history of the English Parliamentary action in relation to this great question of Church and State will be forcibly struck with the fact that, though concession after concession had been made to the Catholics, still they clamor for more. Although it must be admitted, the speaker continued, that many of these concessions were justly demanded and justly granted, still the historical student cannot fail to be impressed with the conviction that the policy of concession was a mistaken one. For time had proved that every concession thus made had but created grounds for renewed demands. After briefly reviewing the history of the passage of the act disestablishing the Church in Ireland, and alleging that this concession, instead of hushing the discontent of Rome, had only served to rekindle her aggressions, the speaker proceeded to a discussion of Ultramontanism in America. Those, he said, who think to stifle its arrogant voice by concession, will soon be made sensible of the depth of their deception and the error of their theory. No; Ultramontanism had never been satisfied by concession, and never would. Even in America its demands were persistently pressed. Not as of old, for concession of land or of church, but a new one—a demand that the schools should be given to them—resigned to their government. Upon what ground was this new demand based? As at present governed, the Bible was allowed in the public schools. This rendered the institutions unacceptable to the Roman Catholic population, and for that reason the Holy Book must be banished. The speaker then recited several brief arguments, calculated, he thought, to establish the necessity of sustaining the Bible in the schools. The Book itself was in its character and influence the most wonderful ever brought into existence. And bequeathed by God to man, it possessed such catholicity of sentiment and comprehensive adaptability to the needs of humanity as to make it a source of consolation and comfort to man in all his conditions, whether educated or ignorant, rich or poor. If then this Book possessed such a power for good, should the people reject it and thrust it from them? There were two means of governing mankind—either by physical force or moral power. Under the one man reached manhood wild, uncultured, and destitute of moral sensibility or conviction; under the other, under the influence of truth, he became a representative of virtue, moral principle, and upright character. If the children of our country were not educated in a school in which some principles of morality were inculcated, the men and women of the next generation would become, of necessity, beings who could only be governed by physical force, the only power which they could be made to feel or to recognize. On the other hand, train them up under the blessed influence of truth, educate them in the principles of virtue and morality, and the other power—moral influence—will come, to which only man need appeal to arrest evil and secure harmony, peace, and universal morality. In every civilized land the Bible held an honored place in the homes of the poor and the rich, in the Legislature and the higher halls of government. If this conceded fact be true, why, why should it be banished from that institution in which, above all, it was most needed, and could accomplish most lasting good—the public schools. No American citizens would discard that book which was the very foundation of all the underlying principles of morality and integrity. They would retain it, because they knew that the children of to-day made the men of the future, and that to their children's present education could be traced their future power and influence, whether it proved for evil or for good. After brief addresses by Rev. Dr. Cronin and others, the benediction was pronounced and the audience dispersed.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge S. D. Faulkner, of Dansville, N. Y., is at the Hoffman House.

Baron Thielmann, of the German Legation at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia; Senator Samuel B. Maxey and Congressman J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas, and Commodore A. G. Clary, United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman Eugene Hale, of Maine; Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of Cambridge, Mass.; Mayor J. H. Britton, of St. Louis, and R. S. Stevens, General Manager of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Controller-elect Lucius Robinson, of Elmira; Prof. D. C. Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University; Gen. John M. Brannan, United States Army, and George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, are at the St. James Hotel.

# LAW REPORTS.

## THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD.

THE BONDHOLDERS OPPOSE THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER—REASONS THEREFOR—THE MOTION DENIED BY THE COURT.

Application was made before Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, on behalf of the officers of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, to delay the appointment of a Receiver of the road. John T. Conover, the President of the company; Jacob Sharp, the President of the Twenty-third Street Railroad; and William L. Shardlow, one of the bondholders of the Bleecker Street Company, made affidavits which were submitted in support of the motion. Mr. Conover, in his affidavit, states that during several weeks past the Directors of the Bleecker Street Railroad Company have been in negotiation with different parties to raise means to relieve the railroad from its present embarrassment. A proposition was recently made by the Twenty-third Street Railway Company to lease the railroad property and franchises of the Bleecker Street Company, and to advance, as a present consideration a sum sufficient to pay its most pressing debts, in addition to an annual rent, and to assume the payment of the interest to accrue hereafter on the mortgage bonds of the company, on condition that the bondholders surrender the coupons which fell due on July 1, 1875, and the two succeeding coupons on each bond, the bonds themselves to be extended twenty years from maturity. This proposition was accepted by the company conditionally on the assent of the bondholders being obtained. Accordingly a meeting of bondholders was called and held. At this meeting more than 400 bonds were represented, and a resolution was adopted that the bondholders would allow the three coupons referred to in the offer to be funded and the bonds extended. Mr. Conover further alleges that the Twenty-third Street Company is willing to accept the lease on the proposed terms, and that the matter can be satisfactorily arranged if proper time is allowed. The plan would operate not only to secure payment of the interest hereafter to accrue on the bonds, but would improve the condition of the railroad, as it is a part of the covenants of the lease that the Twenty-third Street Company shall not only put the existing railroad in good order, but shall also construct the extensions authorized by the act of 1873, and equip the whole with good and sufficient cars, horses, and rolling stock. All these arrangements, it is stated, can be perfected within three weeks if the appointment of the Receiver is stayed for that period. The appointment of the Receiver, however, would seriously prejudice and perhaps defeat the pending negotiations, thus entailing great loss to the stockholders and unsecured creditors of the company. The lease will, however, secure to the stockholders a dividend. The grounds, &c., occupied by the Bleecker Street Company are not included in the lease, and would realize about $50,000, to be applied toward paying the company's debts.

Mr. Sharp, in his affidavit, corroborates these statements, and adds the Twenty-third Street Company is willing to accept the lease, paying a present consideration of $50,000, to be applied in payment of the debts of the Bleecker Street Company, besides assuming the future interest on its bonds and an additional annual rent in form of dividend to the stockholders, &c. The outlay required to equip the road properly and build the extensions is set down at about $300,000. Mr. Shardlow says that he attended the meeting of the bondholders of the Bleecker Street Company, and knows that a majority of the bondholders are in favor of the lease. A statement was also sent in to Judge Davis signed by the following persons, holding 178 shares, all asking a delay of three weeks: Mary Dunn, William L. Shardlow, Thomas Black, William H. Brigham, S. V. B. Cruger, Sarah P. Starrow, Michael H. Brell, Jacob Miller, John G. Flammer, James Beveridge, Thurlow Weed, and Thomas B. King. Judge Davis, after considering the matter, rendered a decision denying the application. In his decision he says: "I think there is nothing in the appointment and possession of the Receiver to prevent any fair arrangement being made that will protect the bondholders and the rights and interests of all the stockholders. There should be, I think, a meeting of the stockholders called upon notice to all, that the rights and interests of all may be represented and heard, and if it shall be found that the leasing of the road is the best course to preserve the rights and interests of all, the court will not hesitate to do what may be in its power to carry out such arrangement, with the assent of the bondholders. I think, however, that in the meantime the road had better be in possession of a Receiver."

## A SINGULAR ABANDONMENT CASE.

A WEALTHY REAL ESTATE OWNER REFUSES TO SUPPORT HIS FAMILY—A JUST DECISION BY THE COURT.

Isaac Friedberg, his wife Renke, and their son and daughter, aged respectively eighteen and sixteen years, live at No. 141 Madison street. Friedberg owns real estate and other property of the value of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but there are mortgages on it aggregating about forty-five thousand dollars. Among his real estate is the residence in Madison street, and buildings at No. 17 Chrystie street and Nos. 191 and 193 Canal street. A short time since his wife had him arrested and arraigned before Justice Kasmire on a technical charge of abandonment, the real charge being that he had lived on the earnings of his wife and daughter, and had for the past eight months refused to provide for his family. Justice Kasmire decided that Friedberg should give bonds in $1,500 to pay his wife $20 a week for the support of herself and children. An appeal was taken to the Court of Special Sessions, and the case came on for hearing yesterday before Justices Bixby, Smith, and Murray. The wife testified that her husband had refused to provide for his family, and that he was so brutal in his conduct that she was afraid to live with him, and that his violence had driven her son from home. Friedberg denied these allegations, and swore that he had given his wife large sums of money during the eight months charged in the complaint. This the wife positively denied. While ex-Judge Beach was summing up for Friedberg, and claiming that the whole trouble arose out of an attempt by his client to properly discipline his children, who were too much indulged by their mother, he suddenly created a sensation by pointing to the daughter of his client and asserting that she had been "making faces" at him while he was speaking. Assistant Corporation Attorney Noah, who appeared for the wife, waived his right of reply, and the court immediately affirmed the decision of Justice Kasmire, and gave Friedberg the alternative of furnishing the required bond within twenty-four hours or going to prison.

## A VERDICT AGAINST THE TRIBUNE.

The ejectment suit brought by the *Sun* Printing and Publishing Association against the *Tribune* Association was brought to trial before Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., yesterday. The suit was brought to recover $1,000 damages and equitable relief for certain property which the *Tribune* abstracted from the *Sun* in building the tall tower. When the *Tribune* building was in process of erection, the contractor found that by drawing a straight line back from the Nassau street side to the end of the *Tribune's* lot he would cut off a small triangular piece of ground belonging to the *Sun*. There were two courses open to him. One was to build the wall not entirely straight, but zig-zag, or indented where the *Sun's* property projected. The other course, which was adopted, was to cut off a part of the *Sun's* property, and build straight back. The contractors ran their foundations considerably under the *Sun's* premises, but built up the wall so that it encroached only six inches at the surface. At the level of the water-table they went back two inches, but their wall was still on about seventy-five square inches of the *Sun's* property. The ordinary batter of the brick wall carried the walls of the building on the *Tribune* lot at a height of about eighteen feet above the surface. The *Sun* thereupon brought suit against the *Tribune*. The latter substantially conceded that the property belonged to the *Sun*, but claimed that under the surface they were obliged to trespass in accordance with the law requiring property-owners when they build ten feet or more below the surface to support the neighboring walls, and that the part above, as well as that below the surface, was substantially a support to the *Sun's* wall. At the trial yesterday the *Sun* claimed only nominal damages. Judge Lawrence charged the jury to the effect that if the *Tribune* had intruded on the *Sun's* property the plaintiffs were entitled to a verdict, unless it were proved that the intrusion were merely for the purpose of supporting the *Sun's* wall. The jury, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict of six cents for the plaintiffs, thus establishing their right to the premises taken. They can now remove the encroachment.

## THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES FOR 1876

The assignments of judges to preside over the various parts, &c., of the Supreme Court during the coming year were made public yesterday and are appended. It will be observed that the judges from the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas are not designated, they being assigned by the Governor. The following are the assignments as determined on by Chief Justice Davis and Judges Brady, Barrett, Donohue, and Lawrence.

THE GENERAL TERMS.

January, March, May, October—Davis, Presiding Justice, and Justices assigned by the Governor.

SPECIAL TERMS.

January, Justice Donohue; February, Judge from Superior Court; March, Judge from Court of Common Pleas; April, Judge from Superior Court; May, Judge from Court of Common Pleas; June, Justice Lawrence; October, Judge from Superior Court; November, Judge from Superior Court; December, Justice Barrett.

CHAMBERS AND SPECIAL TERMS FOR NON-ENUMERATED BUSINESS.

January, Justice Barrett; February, Justice Lawrence; March, Justice Donohue; April, Justice Barrett; May, Justice Lawrence; June, Justice Donohue; July, Justice Westbrook; August, Justice Donohue; September, Justice Westbrook; October, Justice Barrett; November, Justice Lawrence; December, Justices Brady and Davis.

CIRCUITS AND OYER AND TERMINER.

January—Part I., Judge from Superior Court; Part II., Justice Westbrook; Part III., Justice Lawrence.
February—Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, Justice Barrett; Part II., Justice Donohue; Part III., Judge from Court of Common Pleas.
March—Part I., Justice Barrett; Part II., Justice Lawrence; Part III., Judge from Superior Court.
April—Part I., Justice Lawrence; Part II., Justice Brady; Part III., Judge from Court of Common Pleas.
May—Part I., Justice Lawrence; Part II., Justice Barrett; Part III., Judge from Superior Court.
June—Part I., Justice Barrett; Part II., Judge from Superior Court; Part III., Judge from Court of Common Pleas.
October—Part I., Justice Donohue; Part II., Justice Lawrence; Part III., Judge from Court of Common Pleas.
November—Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, Justices Brady and Davis; Part II., Justice Barrett; Part III., Justice Donohue.
December—Part I., Justice Donohue; Part II., Justice Lawrence; Part III., Judge from Court of Common Pleas.

## A REMARKABLE DIVORCE SUIT.

AN APPLICATION FOR ALIMONY IN THE SUIT OF DR. J. WALKER AGAINST HIS WIFE—CHARGES AND COUNTER CHARGES.

Before Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, sitting in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, an application was made for the awarding of $400 per week as alimony to the wife, and $3,000 counsel fees during the pendency of the suit brought by Joseph Walker, the "Vinegar Bitters" man, for an absolute divorce from his wife Eliza Jane Walker. The complaint in the case sets forth the marriage of the parties in San Francisco on Aug. 31, 1868. During 1875, and prior thereto the plaintiff alleges that his wife was guilty of adultery at various places, which are stated. The answer made by Mrs. Walker admits the marriage, and alleges that Mr. Walker is a man of immense wealth, his fortune in 1870 exceeding one million of dollars, and his present income being several hundred dollars per day. The plaintiff, Mrs. Walker then says, belongs to a family of long-lived people, and his relations are very numerous. All of them, she says, he undertakes to support, and there is a perpetual rivalry among them for his patronage and favor. He is, moreover, addicted to profanity and violence and is very indiscreet in his language. She declares that, in spite of his vast income, she has received only $50 per week from him for spending money, which she considers too small. She also alleges adultery on his part and denies the similar allegation made against her in the complaint. Even if it were true, she says, she did so with the connivance of her husband, who consented to it, and condoned the offense. She claims that he is squandering his property at the rate of $100 per day, and prays that an attachment be issued against his property to preserve and protect her rights therein; that an injunction be granted restraining him from disposing of any of the same; that a writ de lunatico inquirendo be issued to inquire into his sanity, which she considers not above question; and, finally, that a writ of ne exeat be issued with proper but not oppressive provisions to prevent him from leaving the country.

In reply to this answer the plaintiff and others put in affidavits. Mr. Walker admits helping his relatives, but denies an assertion made by his wife to the effect that she helped him make the "Vinegar Bitters." In regard to his property, he says he never was worth more than $300,000. Of this he lost about two hundred thousand dollars in an iron works and other speculations. He has now only about one hundred thousand dollars, but has an income of about one hundred thousand dollars per year. He accuses his wife of drinking inordinate quantities of liquors and wines, and alleges exceedingly gross acts of indecency on her part. She is also charged with unbounded extravagance, appearing at times with as much as $10,000 worth of clothing and jewelry on her person, and requiring as many as thirteen or fourteen dresses per week, at a cost of $400 or $500 each. He also denies specifically every act of adultery charged against him.

The matter was adjourned by Chief Justice Daly yesterday until Friday next, when the question of alimony and counsel fee will be taken up. Meantime Mrs. Walker is allowed $50 per week as alimony.

## THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

DISPOSING OF VARIOUS CASES OF FELONIOUS ASSAULTS, GRAND LARCENY, AND BURGLARY.

It was quite a busy day yesterday at the Tombs Police Court. Of the numerous cases disposed of by Justice Flammer the following are the principal ones:

Francis Ryan, of No. 24 Mulberry street, was held on a charge of feloniously assaulting Joseph Kunnell, of No. 158 Canal street, on Sunday, the 26th inst., inflicting several wounds on his face and head.

Antonio Perazzo, of No. 59 Mulberry street, charged Joseph Jerome, of No. 71 Mulberry street, with having, on Sunday night, seized Antonio Bartalaneo, of No. 30 Mulberry street, as he came out of a liquor-saloon in the same street, in an intoxicated condition, and having thrust his hand in his pocket, attempted to rob him. Jerome was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Mary Morgan, who said she was a seamstress, residing at No. 459 West Fifty-eighth street, was charged by Thomas Malone, of No. 217 Greenwich street, with having stolen a coat and two vests, of the value of $30, from the hallway of his house on Sunday last. Mary said in her defense that she was starving, and that seeing the clothing hanging carelessly in the hallway she supposed that no value was put upon it. She was committed.

Catharine Kirnan, of No. 97 Bayard street, charged her step-son Daniel with having forcibly entered her house on last Sunday night by breaking off the lock of the front door, and entering her bedroom and stealing $87. She said that he afterward confessed the crime and refunded $85. When Daniel, who is only seventeen years of age, was arraigned yesterday, he stated that he was a peddler and lived in the same house with his step-mother, but refused to say anything further in reference to the charge against him. He was held to answer at the General Sessions.

On Sunday night George Seyler, of No. 248 Stanton street, got into an altercation with Martin Neary, the pugilist, better known as "Fiddler" Neary, in the liquor saloon lately kept by "Mike" Coburn, at the corner of Houston and Crosby streets, who beat Seyler severely about the face and head, blackened one of his eyes, knocked him down, and then tried to gouge out both his eyes. While engaged in this unsightly effort he was arrested by Officer Van Norden, of the Fourteenth Precinct. On his being arraigned yesterday, Justice Flammer committed him for trial at the General Sessions, in default of $500 bail, and committed Seyler to the House of Detention to appear as a witness against him.

Mrs. Sarah Fitzsimmons, of No. 33 James street, charged William McDonald, a bartender in a saloon in the lower part of the building, with having come to her apartments on Sunday last, used abusive language in reference to her husband, and then fired a revolver at her head, the shot just missing her. McDonald was committed.

## COURT NOTES.

Henry J. Cipperly and Joseph W. Collins filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday an assignment of their property for the benefit of creditors. Robert G. Gardner was made assignee.

The matter of the forfeiture of the recognizances in the criminal indictments against Tweed will be decided by Judge Donohue, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day. Judge Westbrook will preside in Supreme Court Circuit, Part II., in the civil suits against Tweed.

An attachment was obtained from Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by Charles Koppel, against the property of Leonard Appleby and Samuel Engel, as non-residents. The suit was brought by Koppel against the others to compel payment of a claim of $847 19 as balance due for the publishing of advertisements in various papers, by order of Applegate and Engel, of concerts in Central Park Garden.

Thomas McBride, aged nineteen years, boldly walked into the tea warehouse of W. E. Howell & Co., No. 167 Front street, yesterday afternoon, and picking up a chest of tea valued at $40, started down South street with it. An employe of Messrs. Howell followed him, and calling Officer Keirns, the youth was arrested and taken before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, where he gave his residence as No. 56 James street, and was held for examination.

Application was made last week on behalf of W. H. Tone, James Johnston, James Murray, and Robert Anderson against the Board of Assessors for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the latter to return certain moneys collected on an assessment for the grading of One Hundred and Thirty-first street. Yesterday counter affidavits were put in before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to the effect that there was no injury occasioned to property, but rather benefit, by the change of grade complained of. Decision was reserved.

Another suit has been brought in the United States District Court against the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, to recover $100,000, taxes on profits not distributed, and dividends accruing between 1865 and 1872. This is a branch of the litigation in which Judge Blatchford's opinion respecting the claim for penalties was published in THE TIMES of Dec. 17. That decision has determined United States District Attorney Bliss to sever the claims for taxes and penalties, and to appeal from the decision upon the latter. A similar course has been taken in a suit of the same character, and for a like amount, against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

## SUPREME COURT TERMS.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—To correct a misunderstanding, Judge Learned announces the following as the times and places for the General Terms of the Supreme Court for this department: The second Tuesday in January, at the City Hall in Albany; the first Tuesday in May, at the Court-house in Binghamton; the first Tuesday in September, at the Town Hall in Saratoga Springs; the second Tuesday in November at the City Hall in Albany.

## DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Donohue.*

*Motions Denied.*—Falvey vs The Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society; Mason et al. vs. Armstrong.

*Garbutt vs. Delahanty et al.*—Granted.

*Anderson vs. Board of Assessors.*—Memorandum.

*Matter of Anderson.*—Motion granted.

*Whalen vs. Burke.*—Motion denied, without costs.

*By Judge Davis.*

*Harlow vs. Bleecker Street Railroad Company.*—Motion for stay of proceedings denied. I think, however, that in the meantime the road had better be in the possession of a Receiver.

*Tallman vs. Tallman.*—Order settled, &c.

*Hellmer vs. Hellmer.*—Identity not shown.

*By Judge Brady.*

*Foster vs. Penrose.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

*Lohmann vs. Lohmann.*—Counsel will please attend.

*Frost vs. Van Loon.*—James J. Thompson is appointed a Referee in place of Maurice Teyne. The testimony taken to be retained and used as part of the case. Reference to proceed on two days' notice by either party.

*Brown vs. New-York Street-cleaning Association.*—I do not understand in what respect the allegations which are denied form any defense to this action, and think, therefore, the motion must be granted.

*Da Groff vs. Smith.*—Memorandum.

*Granted.*—Real Estate Trust Company vs. Scranton; Matter of George and Mary Houser, &c.; Jessup vs. Dows.

*Settled.*—Harry vs. Lilienthal; Bayles vs. Kiersted.

*Ross vs. Mordecai.*—Counsel will attend.

*Morange vs. Lent.*—The reasons assigned are sufficient to warrant the opening of the default. It is done with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

*Lyday vs. McVean.*—Counsel to appear on the 28th at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Van Vorst.*

*Sink, &c., vs. Sink et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

*Kaliske vs. Horgan.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

*By Judge Donohue.*

*Robinson vs. Savage.*—Judgment for defendant. Opinion.

*Herrick vs. Smith.*—Complaint dismissed. Opinion.

*By Judge Van Brunt.*

*Tormey vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Demurrer sustained.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Loew.*

*Colwell vs. Sixt. Carl Kapff, No. 1 and No. 2.*—Findings signed.

## COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Brady, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 45—Bailey, &c., vs. Soutter, &c. | 196—Stahlnecker vs. Oakley. |
| 62—Sherman vs. Franck, &c. | 198—Towle vs. De Witt. |
| 71—Collins vs. Buddensick. | 201—Fagan vs. Magues. |
| 88—Sinclair, &c., vs. Oakley, &c. | 203—Crouch, &c., vs. Goldsmith, &c. |
| 100—Macy vs. Lane. | 236—Whittingham vs. Bayruth. |
| 103—Crotty vs. Crotty. | 242—City Fire Ins. Co. vs. Raynor, &c. |
| 104—Derr vs. Bonarentine. | 260—Matter of A. G. Powder Co. |
| 107—Gulick, &c., vs. Waters, &c. | 261—Hunter vs. Central R. Co. of New-Jersey. |
| 115—Barnett vs. Brennan. | 279—Wood vs. Pratt, &c. |
| 117—Goodridge vs. Lane, &c. | 285—Schilt vs. Nickerson. |
| 118—Jones vs. Butler. | 290—Crooks vs. Otard, &c. |
| 122—Briggs vs. Fox. | 291—Same vs. Same. |
| 126—Matter of Guyer. | 292—Same vs. Same. |
| 137—Hooper vs. McCormick. | 293—Gulick vs. Waters, &c. |
| 152—Whiting vs. Mott. | 294—Levy vs. Harris. |
| 160—Bunner vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas-light Co. | 300—Torens vs. Schwabe |
| 186—Odell vs. Odell. | 301—Kramer vs. Zwickert |
| 187—Matter of Met. Tr. Co. | 302—Shepard vs. Humphreys. |
| 188—Same. | 303—Crandall vs. Crandall |
| 192—Biddleman vs. Kittridge, &c. | |

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Larremore, J.*

Case on—No. 1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamak. No day calendar.

## THE SINGER WILL CASE.

The evidence in the Singer will case being concluded yesterday at the White Plains Court-house, before Surrogate Coffin, Ex-Judge Porter occupied the entire day with a powerful speech, summing up for the defendant. After briefly citing the romantic incidents of Mr. Singer's early career, and his rapid acquirement of unbounded wealth, he passed directly to the consideration of the provisions of the contested will, for the purpose of demonstrating the scheme of the instrument—to divide the immense estate justly among those whom, according to his best judgment, the deceased considered as having valid claims upon his support. Whether the will had been duly executed, the speaker claimed, was a question which had not yet arisen. What, however, forced itself upon judicial notice was the social status of the woman who contested the provisions of the instrument. The speaker then strove to establish the alleged fact that the whole present action was instituted, not from any confidence of the contestant in the justness of her claim, but from an insatiate desire to grasp a great portion of the enormous wealth of the deceased by displacing his lawful wife and children from their claims. The speaker, claiming that it was conceded that the defendant could not have contracted a legal marriage, excepting during the brief period between January and July, 1860, stated that the contestant by her oath had acknowledged that no such ceremony had taken place; therefore, unless she could enable the court to locate a marriage, which she herself could not fix, her claim utterly failed. Judge Porter, anticipating some of his opponent's most important arguments, then cited a long array of authorities to break their force and nullify their value, and concluded by showing several glaring contradictions in the contestant's testimony. To-day will be devoted to the summing up for the contestant by Reuben Van Pelt, her counsel.

## A NEW YEAR RECOMMENDATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, President Lewis in the chair. It was understood that the session would be devoted to a discussion in relation to the contract and days' work systems, and the announcement attracted a large attendance to the galleries. After some preliminary business had been transacted, Alderman Shandley offered the following:

*Resolved,* That in commemoration of the important event in the history of our country, and as an appropriate inauguration of the centennial year, the Commissioner of Public Works cause the national standard to be displayed from sunrise to sunset on every public building in this City on Jan. 1, 1876; that the owners and occupants of private buildings, the proprietors of hotels, places of amusement, and other public places controlled by individuals, and also the masters of vessels in the harbor, be and they are hereby requested to display their flags on that day; and be it further

*Resolved,* in order, if possible, that this commemoration may be general in every portion of this extended country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, it is hereby respectfully suggested and most earnestly recommended that the newspaper press of this City cause this recommendation to be published in or telegraphed to all parts of the country, in the hope that our patriotic people may enter into the spirit of the occasion, and thereby, while honoring our national emblem, inaugurate, in the most appropriate manner, the centennial year of the Declaration of American Independence.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

## DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

Corporation Counsel Noble, of Long Island City, will, to-day or to-morrow, cause papers to be served upon about twenty of the most prominent of the delinquent tax-payers of the city, in suits similar to that already commenced against Mr. Wooster, of Astoria, which will be argued as a test case before the General Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn in the course of a few weeks. Warrants are also being prepared to be issued by the City Treasurer against other classes of delinquents, who will be proceeded against by seizure and distress, and sale of personal property. The assessment maps of the city will be ready on the first of the new year, when it is the purpose of the city authorities to make every effort in their power for the collection of the back taxes, which have accumulated in the past four years to the amount of nearly $150,000.

## A DISAPPOINTED MAN.

A Kentucky newspaper has this harrowing story: "An excited countryman rushed into Sam Kaufman's store the other morning and said he wanted to buy some clothes to bury his mother-in-law, who was at the point of death, and who would be dead by the time he reached home. Sam sold him some goods for a dress, a pocket handkerchief, a pair of gloves, a collar, a pair of shoes, and some other articles, and the man left. The next morning he returned with a very long face and disconsolately requested Sam to take back the articles. Sam was astounded, and from the man's face supposed the mother-in-law to be dead, but could not imagine why the goods should be returned. In reply to Sam's inquiry the man stated that when his mother-in-law saw the shoes, collar, &c., she began immediately to get better, and he actually believed she was going to get well. Sam refused to trade, and his customer went away sorrowful."

## A LONG REST FOR A NEWSPAPER.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News*, which is usually printed six times a week, said in its issue of Saturday morning last: "No paper will be issued from this office until Wednesday morning, to give our employes a little taste of that leisure which is so abundantly enjoyed by the rest of the world, but which the exacting duties of a printer's life makes impossible to him except at that single period of the year which the whole Christian world recognizes as a holiday. Our readers may well indulge them in this, since the lull in political life is complete, and the wheels of business at a stand, only to be set in motion again under the reviving impulses of the New Year."

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $7,000 L. & W. B. C.. 96½ | 600 Lake Shore...... 59¼ |
| 300 Pacific Mail...... 39⅜ | 100 do.......c. 59⅛ |
| 300 Western Union.. 72¾ | 200 do........ 59⅛ |
| 500 do.......c. 72⅝ | 500 do.......c. 59 |
| 500 do........ 72⅝ | 500 do........ 59 |
| 400 do.......c. 72 | 100 do.......c. 58⅞ |
| 1000 do........ 72 | 800 do.......s3. 58⅞ |
| 6 N.Y.C.&Hudson..104¼ | 800 do........ 58⅞ |
| 10 Erie Railway..... 15¾ | 500 do.......s3. 59 |
| 300 do.......c. 15½ | 400 do.......s3. 58⅞ |
| 200 do........ 15½ | 500 Mich. Central.... 59 |
| 100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 12 | 100 do.......s3. 59 |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $15,000 U. S. 5-20 c. '67........122¾ | $50,000 U. S. 5's, '81 reg........12.116½ |
| 10,000 do....12.122 | 10,000 U. S. 6's, cur. c........122¾ |
| 10,000 do........122⅛ | |
| 110,000 do....b.c.122 | 2,000 do....12.122¾ |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 Tenn. 6s. old. 41 | 1000 W. U. Tel....b. c. 72⅛ |
| 1,000 A. & Sus. 1st.116¼ | 100 do.......c. 72⅛ |
| 6,000 N. J. C 1st N.115½ | 300 do........ 72¼ |
| 1,000 C.& N.W.1st.101½ | 1700 do........ 72⅜ |
| 15,000 N.W.C. G.B. 85 | 1300 do.......s3. 72⅜ |
| 10,000 Erie 4th..... 95 | 800 do........ 72½ |
| 1,000 L. Dock bds..101½ | 800 do........ 72½ |
| 1,000 N.Y.C.6s.'83.102¼ | 600 do.......s3. 72½ |
| 1,000 C. Pac. G. bs.107⅛ | 700 do........ 72⅝ |
| 2,000 do........107 | 600 Erie R'way.b.c.b3. 15½ |
| 2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.105 | 200 do........ 15½ |
| 1,000 U. Pac. S. F... 93 | 100 do.......b3. 15⅝ |
| 1,000 do........ 93¾ | 100 Union Pac....b. c. 73 |
| $5,000 O. & M. 2d.... 68 | 100 do........ 73⅛ |
| 1,000 L.& W.B.Con. 96½ | 100 Tol.,Wab.& West. 3¼ |
| 1,000 Gt. West. 2d. 52½ | 10 N.Y.N.H.& H opg.144½ |
| 6,000 P.R.of Mo.1st. 83 | 100 L.S.& M.So.b. c.c. 59 |
| 1,000 D.& H.R.,'84.112 | 1700 do........ 59⅛ |
| 100 Mich. Cent..b. c. 59⅛ | 100 do.......s4. 59 |
| 200 do........ 59⅛ | 100 do.......s3. 59 |
| 10 Harlem......b. c.130½ | 2800 do........ 59¼ |
| 200 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 39½ | 100 do........ 59¼ |
| 200 do.......s3. 39½ | 100 do.......b3. 59¼ |
| 100 do.......s3. 39⅝ | 100 do.......s3. 59¼ |
| 100 do........ 39⅝ | 100 do........ 59⅜ |
| 600 do........ 39¾ | 37 Chic. & R. I..b. c.103⅝ |
| 100 do.......c. 39¾ | 200 do........104 |
| 200 do.......s3. 39⅝ | 100 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 38½ |
| 1100 do.......b3. 39¾ | 100 do........ 38⅝ |
| 700 do........ 39¾ | 200 do.......b3. 38⅝ |
| 1100 do.......b3. 39⅞ | 200 do.......b3. 38¾ |
| 200 do.......b30. 40 | 100 C.& N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 55 |
| 100 do........ 39⅞ | 100 do........ 55 |
| 600 do.......s3. 39¾ | 200 do........ 55¼ |
| 100 do........ 39¾ | 100 do.......s3. 55⅜ |
| 400 do........ 39⅞ | 100 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 34⅛ |
| 500 do.......c. 39⅞ | 100 do........ 34¼ |
| 11 American Ex...... 57 | 100 do.......c. 34¼ |
| 43 U. S. Express.b. c. 61 | 100 C.M.& St.P.Pf.b.c. 65⅜ |
| 25 Adams Ex.b.c.b3.101½ | 120 Morris & Es.b. c.102 |
| 100 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b. c. 26½ | 100 Pac.R.of Mo.b. c. 12½ |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $9,000 Currency 6s..122¾ | 25 Michigan Cen..... 59½ |
| 2,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.118¼ | 500 Lake Shore....c. 59¼ |
| 15,000 U. P.L'd G.b3.101½ | 1200 do........ 59¼ |
| 500 Western Union.. 72⅝ | 400 do.......b3. 59¼ |
| 50 do........ 72¾ | 900 do........ 59⅜ |
| 200 do........ 72⅝ | 100 Illinois Central.. 96¾ |
| 200 Pacific Mail...... 39⅞ | 60 do........ 97 |
| 2200 do.......b3. 40 | 400 North-western.. 38¾ |
| 3100 do........ 40 | 300 St. Paul........ 34¼ |
| 400 do........ 40⅛ | 100 St. Paul Pref....c. 65½ |
| 100 do.......b3. 40¼ | 100 Ohio & Miss....... 16⅛ |
| 200 Erie Railway.b3. 15⅝ | 175 Morris & Essex..102 |
| 500 do........ 15⅝ | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 U.S.6s,R.,'81.119¼ | $5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........122 |
| 5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....116½ | |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $9,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 41 | 100 Spring M'n C.b.c. 62½ |
| 1,000 do........ 41⅛ | 50 U. S. Ex.......b. c. 62½ |
| 5,000 U.P.7s,L'd Gt.101½ | 200 Erie......b. c.b3. 15¾ |
| 5,000 Un. Pac. 1st.105¼ | 500 do........ 15¾ |
| 3,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.102¼ | 100 do.......s3. 15¾ |
| 15,000 W. U. Tel. C. 1900...b. c. 97 | 100 do........ 15⅞ |
| | 100 Mich. Cen..b.c. c. 59½ |
| 2,000 N.J.C.1st,Con.110⅝ | 300 do........ 59⅝ |
| 5,000 Gt. West. 2d. 53 | 400 do........ 59¾ |
| 100 W. U. Tel..b.c. c. 72⅝ | 1400 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 59⅜ |
| 400 do........ 72⅝ | 1400 do........ 59½ |
| 200 do.......b3. 72¾ | 3200 do........ 59⅝ |
| 100 do........ 72¾ | 800 do.......s3. 59⅝ |
| 400 do.......b3. 72⅞ | 900 do........ 59¾ |
| 700 do........ 72⅞ | 100 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 38¾ |
| 400 do.......b3. 72⅞ | 200 do.......b3. 38⅞ |
| 400 do........ 72¾ | 100 do........ 38⅞ |
| 700 do.......b3. 73 | 200 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3. 55½ |
| 2000 do........ 73 | 50 Chic. & R. I.b. c.104 |
| 200 Pacific Mail..b. c. 40⅛ | 100 do........104 |
| 900 do.......b3. 40¼ | 200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 34⅜ |
| 100 do........ 40¼ | 100 do.......b3. 34⅛ |
| 500 do........ 40⅛ | 100 do........ 34½ |
| 300 do.......s10. 40⅛ | 100 do.......c. 34⅝ |
| 300 do.......c. 40¼ | 200 C.,M.&.St.P.Pf.b.c. 65⅝ |
| 100 do........ 40⅛ | 100 do.......b30. 66 |
| 400 do........ 40¼ | 100 do........ 66 |
| 400 do........ 40⅜ | 100 T., W.& W. Pf.b.c. 5 |
| 1800 do........ 40⅜ | 200 Del., Lack. & W...120 |
| 200 do.......b10. 40⅜ | 300 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 16⅜ |
| 200 do.......c. 40⅜ | 200 St. L., Iron M. & Soth'n..b. c.b3. 15 |
| 500 do.......b3. 40⅜ | |
| 900 do........ 40½ | 100 Pac.R. of Mo.b. c. 12¾ |
| 200 Con. C. of Md.b.c. 45 | |

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $6500 U. S. R. 6s,'81.119½ | 100 Michigan Cent... 59¾ |
| 500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N........119⅞ | 600 Lake Shore....s3. 59⅝ |
| | 1000 do........ 59⅝ |
| 10,000 U. S. 10-40s,R.117 | 500 do.......b3. 59¾ |
| 5,000 C. P. G. B........107¼ | 600 do.......s3. 59¾ |
| 10,000 U. P., 1st......105¾ | 600 do........ 59¾ |
| 10,000 N.J.Cen.Con..105¾ | 25 Pittsburg........ 90 |
| 5,000 W. Pac. Bds...... 99 | 200 North-western.... 38⅞ |
| 2,000 W.U.T.,C.1900.. 97 | 100 N. J. Central...104¾ |
| 900 Western Union.. 72⅞ | 100 Rock Island.....104¼ |
| 50 do........ 73 | 100 Tol. & Wab........ 3½ |
| 500 do........ 72⅞ | 20 do........ 3⅞ |
| 300 do.......b3. 73 | 100 C., B. & Quincy..113¼ |
| 600 do........ 73 | 200 Han. & St. Jo..... 20¾ |
| 100 Erie Railway...... 15⅞ | 100 do.......b15. 20¾ |
| 200 Pacific Mail....s3. 40⅜ | 100 At. & Pac. Pref... 5 |
| 600 do........ 40¼ | 100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 13 |
| 300 do.......b3. 40⅜ | 100 do........ 13½ |
| 200 do........ 40⅜ | 100 do.......b3. 13½ |
| 400 Union Pacific....... 74¼ | 100 C., C. & I. C....... 3⅝ |
| 200 do........ 74½ | |

MONDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day on a moderate business exhibited much firmness, and an advance in the prices of the leading shares was effected, ranging from ¼ to 1½ ₱ cent. The greatest improvement was in Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific, the former advancing from 73 to 74½, while Missouri Pacific rose from 12 to 13½. Both stocks closed at the highest point attained. The most active stocks were Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, and Western Union. Pacific Mail, which figured for 21,000 shares, rose from 39⅜ to 40½, and closed at 40⅜. Western Union fluctuated between 72¼ and 73, closing at the higher quotation. Lake Shore, after declining to 58⅞, advanced to 59¾, and closed at 59⅝. North-western rose to 38⅞ for the common, and to 55½ for the preferred; while St. Paul common advanced to 34⅝, and the preferred to 66. The extreme prices for Erie were 15½ and 15⅞. Investment shares were firm.

The money market was well supplied with lonable funds throughout the day, and the ruling rates for call loans were 6@7 ₱ cent. Shortly before the close of bank hours there were the usual increased offerings, under which the rate dropped to 4@5 ₱ cent. The market will probably remain easy at 5@7 ₱ cent. during the entire week unless artificial means are taken to influence it. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 6 to 8 ₱ cent. Washington telegrams to-day state that the Controller of the Currency has called upon the national banks for a report showing their condition at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 17. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption was $860,000.

There were no financial advices received here from London, the day having been a close holiday at the various Exchanges there. The Sterling Exchange market was quiet and in tone steady, the nominal asking rate being $4 85½ and $4 89, with actual business at slight concessions. The holiday at London had a tendency to restrict business, although a fair demand was reported for to-morrow's steamer, the inquiry coming chiefly from the bankers who are making remittances on account of the January coupons sent here for collection. The Treasury began to anticipate the January interest this morning, and up to the close of business had disbursed nearly $1,500,000 to holders of coupons. The inauguration of these payments led to a decline in gold early in the day from 113 to 112⅝, but in the afternoon a recovery took place and the market closed firm at 112⅞. On gold loans the rates ranged from 1 to 5 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were weak and lower at the early boards, the largest transactions having taken place in 1867s coupon, which sold at 122¼@122. Currency 6s were firm and advanced to 122¾. The late recovery in gold caused the market to close firmer. Railroad bonds were in good demand, and in the afternoon a general advance in the Pacific issues was noted. Union Firsts rose from 105 to 105¾, do. Sinking Funds to 93¾, and Centrals to 107¼. Union Pacific Land Grants sold at 101½, Western Pacifics at 99, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s at 118¼, New-Jersey Central Firsts, new, at 115½, do. Consolidated at 110⅝, do. Convertible at 105¾, Chicago and North-western Firsts at 101½, and do. Consolidated coupon gold bonds at 85. In State bonds, Tennessee old sold at 41@41⅛. No other transactions were reported.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 27.

| | Friday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 113 | 112⅞ |
| United States 5s, 1881, Coupon | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1867, Coupon | 122¼ | 122⅛ |
| Bills on London | $4 85@$4 85¼ | $4 85@$4 85¼ |
| New-York Central | 104 | 104⅛ |
| Rock Island | 103¾ | 104⅜ |
| Pacific Mail | 39⅞ | 40⅜ |
| St. Paul | 34¼ | 34⅝ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 65¼ | 66 |
| Lake Shore | 59⅛ | 59⅝ |
| North-western | 38⅜ | 38⅞ |
| North-western Preferred | 54⅝ | 55½ |
| Western Union | 72¼ | 73 |
| Union Pacific | 72¾ | 74½ |
| Wabash | 3⅜ | 3⅝ |
| Del., Lack., and Western | 119¾ | 120 |
| New-Jersey Central | 104½ | 104¾ |
| Panama | 126 | 126 |
| Erie | 15½ | 15⅞ |
| Ohio | 16 | 16⅛ |
| C., C., and I. C. | 3¾ | 3⅝ |
| Harlem | 130 | 130¾ |

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of shares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erie | 15⅞ | 15½ | 3,500 |
| Lake Shore | 59¾ | 58⅞ | 24,000 |
| Wabash | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 320 |
| North-western | 38⅞ | 38½ | 1,700 |
| North-western, pref. | 55½ | 55 | 400 |
| Rock Island | 104⅜ | 104 | 450 |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 1,100 |
| Milwaukee & St. P., pref. | 66 | 65⅜ | 600 |
| Del., Lack. & Western | 120 | 120 | 200 |
| New-Jersey Central | 104¾ | 104½ | 100 |
| Michigan Central | 59¾ | 59 | 1,725 |
| Illinois Central | 96¾ | 96¾ | 160 |
| Union Pacific | 74½ | 73 | 800 |
| Morris & Essex | 102 | 102 | 295 |
| C., C. & Ind. Central | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 100 |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 20¾ | 20¾ | 300 |
| Hannibal & St. Jo., pref. | 26½ | 26½ | 100 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 400 |
| Missouri Pacific | 13½ | 12 | 700 |
| A. & P., pref. | 3¾ | 3¾ | 100 |
| Western Union | 73 | 72 | 17,700 |
| Pacific Mail | 40½ | 39½ | 20,800 |
| Iron Mountain | 15 | 15 | 200 |
| Consolidation Coal | 45 | 45 | 200 |
| Total sales | | | 75,950 |

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States Currency 6s | 122⅛ | 122⅝ |
| United States 6s, 1881, registered | 119⅛ | 119⅜ |
| United States 6s, 1881, coupons | 123⅞ | 124⅛ |
| United States 5-20s, 1862, registered | 113¾ | .. |
| United States 5-20s, 1862, coupons* | 113¾ | .. |
| United States 5-20s, 1864, registered* | 113¾ | .. |
| United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons* | 113¾ | .. |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, registered | 114⅞ | 115½ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons | 115 | 115½ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg | 116¼ | 116¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup | 119¾ | 119⅞ |
| United States 5-20s, 1867, registered | 118½ | 119 |
| United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons | 122 | 122¼ |
| United States 5-20s, 1868, registered | 118½ | 119 |
| United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons | 122 | 122½ |
| United States 10-40s, registered | 116¾ | 117 |
| United States 10-40s, coupons | 117¼ | 117¾ |
| United States 5s, 1881, registered | 116⅜ | 116⅞ |
| United States 5s, 1881, coupons | 116½ | 116⅞ |

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $1,464,000 for interest and $130,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold cleared | $22,460,000 |
| Gold balances | 1,080,840 |
| Currency balances | 1,228,497 |

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $56,286,391 |
| Currency balances | 3,713,150 |
| Gold exchanges | 6,394,747 |
| Gold balances | 698,131 |

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Arkansas 6s, Funded.35 | N.C.6s,old,Jan.& Ju. 15½ |
| Ark.7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.10 | N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 15½ |
| Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R.10 | N.C.N.C.R.Jan.&Ju. 50 |
| A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.10 | N.C.N.C.R.A.& Oct. 50 |
| A.7s, Miss.O.&R.Riv.10 | N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 8 |
| Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.10 | N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 8 |
| Connecticut 6s....108 | N. C. new bs., J. & J. 5 |
| Indiana 5s....104 | N. C. new bs., A. & O. 5 |
| Illinois coup. 6s, '77.104 | N. C. S. Tax, class 1. 3 |
| Illinois coup. 6s, '79.104 | N. C. S. Tax, class 2. 3 |
| Illinois War Loan..104 | Ohio 6s, '75....100 |
| Kentucky 6s....104 | Ohio 6s, '81....103 |
| La. 6s, N. Fl'g Debt..40 | Ohio 6s, '86....106 |
| La. 7s Penitentiary..40 | Rhode Island 6s....108 |
| La. 6s, Levee Bonds.40 | South Carolina 6s.... 34½ |
| La. 8s, Levee Bonds.25 | S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 34 |
| Michigan 6s, '78-79..104 | S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 34 |
| Michigan 6s, '83....106 | S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 34½ |
| Michigan 7s, 1890....108 | S. C. L. C., '89, J.& J. 37 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '76....102 | S. C. L. C., '89, A.& O. 37½ |
| Mo. 6s, due in '77....102¼ | S. C. 7s, '88.... 35 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '78....102 | S. C. Non-fund'e bs. 4½ |
| Mo. 6s, due in '79....102 | Tenn. 6s, old.... 41 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '80....102 | Tenn. 6s, new bs.... 38¼ |
| Fund.Bs.due in '94-5102½ | Tenn. 6s, new bs,n.s. 38⅜ |
| L.B.due'81 to '91 inc.102⅝ | Virginia 6s, old.... 37 |
| Asy.orUn'ty due '92.102½ | Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 37½ |
| Han.&St.Jo. due '76.102 | Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. 37½ |
| Han.&St.Jo. due '86.101⅞ | Va. 6s, Consol bs.... 76 |
| Han.&St.Jo. due '87.102⅜ | Va. 6s, Con. 2d ser.. 46 |
| N. Y. reg. B. Loan..103 | Va. 6s, Deferred bs.. 8½ |
| N. Y. coup.B. Loan.106 | Dist.of Col.3.65s,1924. 68¼ |
| N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91..115 | |

And the following for railway mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..116 | Clev. & Tol. n. bds. 102 |
| Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..106 | C. P. & A. old bds..104 |
| Alb. & Sus. 3d bds..101 | C. P. & A. new bds.102 |
| Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 18½ | Buf. & Erie new bds.101½ |
| Bos.,H. & Erie 1st G. 18 | Buf. & State Line 7s.103½ |
| B.,C.R.&M.1st.7s, G. 34½ | Lake Shore Div.bds.101½ |
| Ches.& Ohio 6s, 1st.. 25 | Lake Shore C. R. 1st.100 |
| St.L., J. & Chic. 1st.100 | Lake Shore C. R. 2d. 95 |
| C., B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st.118 | Mar. & Cin. 1st....106½ |
| C. R. I. & P. 1st, 7s..111 | M. C. 1st 8s, 1882,S.F.113½ |
| C.R.I.&P.S.Fl.6s,'95.100 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..102 |
| Cen. R. of N.J.1st,C.110½ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..101 |
| C.R.of N.J.1st,Conv.105¼ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..100 |
| Lehigh & W., C.. G. 95½ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub....100 |
| Am. Dock Im. bds....103½ | N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876..102⅞ |
| M.&St.P1st, 8s, P.D.115 | N. Y. C. & H. 1st....124 |
| M.&St.P.2d,7 3-10PD. 95½ | Harlem 1st 7s, reg....114 |
| M.&St.P.1st,7s,G.R.D 91 | North Missouri 1st.. 88¼ |
| M.&St.P.1st, LaC.D. 97½ | Ohio & Miss. C. S.G. 94½ |
| M.&St.P1st, H. & D. 91 | Ohio & Miss. Consol. 94 |
| M.&St.P.1st, C.& M. 90 | Ohio & M. 2d Consol. 68 |
| M.&St. P. 1st, C.S.F. 81½ | O.&M. 1st Spring. D. 15 |
| M. & St. P. 2d.... 81 | Cen. Pac. Gold bds..107 |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F. 105 | Cen. Pac. San J. B... 90¾ |
| C.& N. W. Int. bds. 102 | Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st. 92¾ |
| C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 90 | West. Pacific bds.... 98½ |
| C. & N. W.C.G. bds. 84¾ | Union Pac. 1st bds..105 |
| Galena & Chic. Ex. 105½ | U. P. Land G't 7s....101 |
| Peninsula 1st Con.. 98 | U. P. Sink. Fund.... 93 |
| Chic. & Mil. 1st.... 102 | S. Pac. of Mo.... 63 |
| W. & St. Peters 1st. 80 | Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 82 |
| C.,C.C.&I.1st7s,S.F. 105¾ | P. R. 7s, guar.by Mo.103 |
| C.,C.,C.& I.Con.bds. 95½ | P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..115½ |
| Morris & Essex 2d. 110½ | P., Ft. W. & C. 3d...102½ |
| Mor. & E.bds.,1900. 102½ | Cleve. & P. C. S. F..106 |
| Mor. & Essex Cons. 102½ | Cleve. & Pitts. 4th..103 |
| Mor. & Es. 1st C.G. 105½ | Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 43 |
| Erie 1st, Extended. 104¾ | Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d. 15 |
| Erie 2d 7s, '79..... 101 | St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 94 |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83..... 94½ | St. L. & I. M. 2d.... 56 |
| Erie 4th 7s, '80.... 94¾ | Alt. & T. H. 1st.....109½ |
| Erie 5th, 7s, '88.... 93 | Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.... 86 |
| Long Dock bds.... 101½ | Tol., P. & W., W. D. 71 |
| B.,N.Y.& E. 1st, '77. 90 | Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 80½ |
| H. & St. J. 8s, Con. 79⅞ | T. & W. 1st, St. L. D. 61 |
| Dub.&SiouxCity1st. 106½ | Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 51½ |
| Ced.Falls& Min.1st. 83½ | Great West. 1st, '88.. 80 |
| Ind., B. & W. 2d.... 10 | Great West. 2d, '93.. 52½ |
| M. So. 7 ₱ cent. 2d. 101 | Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 43½ |
| M.So.N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c. 105¼ | L., B. & Miss. 1st.... 60 |
| Clev. & Tol. S. F.... 107½ | |

And the following for City bank shares:

| | |
|---|---|
| America....ex.148 | Gold Exchange....120 |
| American Exchange.115 | Manhattan....151 |
| Butchers'&Drovers'.135 | Merchants'....119 |
| City....300 | Nassau....103 |
| Corn Exchange....133 | New-York....128 |
| First National....200 | Ninth National....80 |
| Fourth National, ex. 92 | Republic.... 84 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 27.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, new | 105¾ | 105⅞ |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 134 | 134⅛ |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 52⅛ | 52¼ |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad | 55 | 55⅛ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 62 | 62⅛ |
| Catawissa Railroad, Preferred | 43½ | 44 |
| Philadelphia and Erie Railroad | 19¾ | 20 |
| Northern Central Railroad | 34 | 34½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 49¾ | 49⅞ |
| Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan | 103 | 104 |

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of gold and silver from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec. 23—Steamer Wieland, Hamburg—Silver bars | $41,862 74 |
| Dec. 23—Steamer Wieland, London—Silver bars | 168,290 06 |
| Dec. 23—Steamer Wieland, Paris—Silver bars | 76,100 00 |
| Dec. 23—Steamer Crescent City, Havana—Spanish doubloons | 1,532 40 |
| Dec. 24—Steamer Wilmington, St. Domingo—American gold | 6,000 00 |
| Total | $293,785 20 |

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $25,974,004 | Nov. 20 | $4,718,735 |
| August | 30,805,475 | Nov. 27 | 2,983,749 |
| September | 23,527,508 | Dec. 4 | 8,447,076 |
| October | 22,264,765 | Dec. 11 | 4,901,411 |
| Nov. 6 | 3,310,520 | Dec. 18 | 5,279,516 |
| Nov. 13 | 4,135,565 | Dec. 24 | 2,372,533 |
| Total | | | $138,720,857 |
| Total same period in 1874 | | | 167,396,173 |
| Decrease in 1875 | | | $28,675,316 |

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $25,260,318 | Nov. 16 | $4,832,890 |
| August | 20,866,185 | Nov. 23 | 5,519,647 |
| September | 20,230,040 | Nov. 30 | 5,549,352 |
| October | 22,159,396 | Dec. 7 | 5,160,801 |
| Nov. 2 | 1,839,917 | Dec. 14 | 6,540,980 |
| Nov. 9 | 5,815,233 | Dec. 21 | 6,286,600 |
| Total | | | $130,516,359 |
| Total same period in 1874 | | | 136,746,515 |
| Decrease in 1875 | | | $6,230,156 |
| Gold, Dec. 24, 1875 | | | 113 |
| Gold, Dec. 26, 1874 | | | 111⅞ |

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $8,754,151 | Nov. 20 | $397,500 |
| August | 3,954,497 | Nov. 27 | 706,564 |
| September | 1,245,802 | Dec. 4 | 351,696 |
| October | 1,957,605 | Dec. 11 | 320,900 |
| Nov. 6 | 604,151 | Dec. 18 | 414,750 |
| Nov. 13 | 358,418 | Dec. 24 | 293,785 |
| Total | | | $19,359,808 |
| Total same period in 1874 | | | 30,617,630 |
| Decrease in 1875 | | | $11,257,822 |

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

| | Customs. | Gold Interest. |
|---|---|---|
| July | $9,598,717 | $7,832,434 |
| August | 11,705,678 | 5,055,680 |
| September | 10,471,244 | 1,313,544 |
| October | 8,657,813 | 3,056,422 |
| Nov. 6 | 1,673,100 | 2,607,100 |
| Nov. 13 | 1,719,200 | 833,900 |
| Nov. 20 | 1,733,900 | 350,600 |
| Nov. 27 | 1,680,000 | 430,000 |
| Dec. 4 | 1,528,000 | 244,700 |
| Dec. 11 | 1,749,700 | 452,000 |
| Dec. 18 | 1,298,000 | 82,206 |
| Dec. 25 | 831,000 | 52,000 |
| Totals | $52,736,341 | $22,009,686 |

The Executive Committee of the Direct Bondholders of the State of Alabama have issued an address to the Commissioners appointed to adjust and liquidate the indebtedness of the State, and are about sending an agent to Alabama to represent the bondholders before the commission. All holders of these bonds would do well to communicate with Mr. William H. Hays, No. 6 Broad street.

The Metropolitan Savings Bank has declared a dividend of *Six ₱ cent.* per annum out of the earnings of the past six months.

The Harlem Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Six ₱ cent.* on all sums of $5 and not exceeding $2,000, and of *Five ₱ cent.* on all sums over $2,000 on all sums which shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January, 1876, payable on and after Jan. 17.

The Broadway Savings Institution has declared a dividend of *Six ₱ cent* per annum for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 17.

The interest on the bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company maturing Jan. 1, 1876, also on $3,000,000 Missouri State six ₱ cent. bonds, known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph issue, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Bank of North America.

The Bank of North America has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.* for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1876.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank has declared a dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable free of tax on and after Jan. 3, 1876.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, on the deficiency and funding debt bonds of the State of Texas will be paid at the Bank of New-York National Banking Association. Pension bonds will be paid at the office of the State Treasurer at Austin, Texas.

The National Broadway Bank has declared a dividend, the forty-second, of $15 per share of the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 1.

The coupons of the first mortgage gold bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, maturing Jan. 1, will be paid at the National City Bank.

The interest due Jan. 1 on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank.

The Eleventh Ward Bank, of New-York, has declared its seventeenth dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.

The Grocers' Bank, of New-York, has declared a dividend of *Four ₱ cent.* on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 3.

The Directors of the East River Savings Institution, No. 3 Chambers street, announce that interest at the rate of *Six ₱ cent.* per annum will be paid on and after Jan. 11 on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, 1876.

The Central National Bank of the City of New-York has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ₱ cent.* out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan 3, 1876.

The Mercantile Trust Company commences the new year under favorable auspices. It has increased its capital to two millions, has declared the regular dividend, and elected Mr. Louis Fitzgerald to the Presidency.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 27, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks | 6 | Leather, sides | 16,467 |
| Broom-corn, bales | 88 | Lub. Oil, bbls | 100 |
| B. E. Peas, bags | 138 | Lead, pigs | 1,236 |
| Bees-wax, pks | 23 | Spirits Turp., bbls | 104 |
| Cotton, bales | 7,912 | Resin, bbls | 2,564 |
| Cotton-seed, bags | 249 | Oil-cake, pks | 1,195 |
| C. S. Oil, bbls | 100 | Pork, pks | 1,688 |
| Copper, bbls | 63 | Beef, pks | 150 |
| Copper, cakes | 115 | Cut Meats, pks | 1,333 |
| Dried Fruit, pks | 34 | Grease, pks | 50 |
| Eggs, bbls | 1,368 | Lard, pks | 5,747 |
| Flour, bbls | 24,506 | Lard, kegs | 245 |
| Wheat, bushels | 133,460 | Stearine, pks | 14 |
| Corn, bushels | 114,384 | Butter, pks | 4,623 |
| Oats, bushels | 47,276 | Cheese, pks | 15,117 |
| Rye, bushels | 400 | Tallow, pks | 168 |
| Malt, bushels | 4,814 | Lard-oil, bbls | 55 |
| Barley, bushels | 17,000 | Dressed Hogs, No. | 576 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 230 | Pea-nuts, bags | 940 |
| Beans, bbls | 351 | Sponge, bales | 78 |
| Peas, bushels | 23,000 | Sugar, bbls | 399 |
| Corn-meal, bbls | 401 | Starch, bxs | 2,626 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 591 | Tallow-oil, bbls | 36 |
| B. W. Flour, pks | 460 | Tea, half-chests | 15 |
| Oat-meal, bbls | 145 | Tobacco, hhds | 212 |
| Hops, bales | 666 | Tobacco, bxs. & cs. | 807 |
| Hides, No. | 229 | Whisky, bbls | 748 |
| Hides, bales | 716 | Wool, bales | 251 |

ASHES—Quite dull at $5@$5 50 for Pots and $7 for Pearl ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive at former figures, with Yellow quoted at from 31c.@33c. ₱ lb, fancy lots higher.

COAL—The demand has been quite moderate for the leading kinds. Prices show no important alteration. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $6 25@$7; Scotch Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 25; American Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Cumberland Soft, $5 75@$6 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Has been quite dull, and quoted wholly nominal in the invoice line. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 155,362 bags. We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, good ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17c.@20c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¾c.@18¾c.; Java invoices, 25c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@18½c.; Macassar, 20c.@22c.; Ceylon, 19½c.@20½c., and San Domingo, 16c.@16½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The Cotton Exchange held no business session to-day, and the private dealings were unimportant, with values quoted nominally unaltered.... Ordinary now quoted at 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 12 11-16c.@12 15-16c.; Middling, 13¼c.@13 7-16c. ₱ lb.

FISH—A moderate inquiry has been noted for most kinds at generally firm rates. We quote: Dry Cod from $5@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 25@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $21@$27 for No. 1, $13@$17 for No. 2, and $9 50@$10 50 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings, $3 75@$6 50; Smoked Herrings at 28c.@30c. for scaled, and 25c.@28c. for No. 2 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1@$1 08 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in most lines has been very limited....State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in, though buyers have had the advantage as to values. The home trade purchases have been almost wholly in small lots, to meet urgent wants. The export call has been unimportant. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,200 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4 25@$5 85, mainly at $4 50@$5 25; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour, $3 25@$4, mainly at $3 50@$3 80; poor to fancy Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 67, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 35; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 10@$6 75, chiefly at $6@$6 30; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 40, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7 15, and patent at $6 50@$9 50, chiefly at $7 25@$7 90, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the reported sales have been 2,400 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been very quiet and quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 625 bbls., in lots, at $4 35@$4 75 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 90@$6 50 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 60@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand and quoted firm. Choice Superfine most wanted....We quote at from $4 35@$5 50 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 270 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 60 for Superfine, part to arrive soon....Corn-meal has been slow of sale at former quotations, ranging from $3 15@$3 60 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 15@$3 60 for White do.; $3 30@$3 65 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 400 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, selling in lots at $1 15@$1 75 for poor to very choice, ₱ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour has been in less demand and quoted weaker in price, ranging from $2@$2 60 for very poor to fancy State and Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, mainly for export, at about previous prices. Prime Spring and Winter offered quite reservedly. Purchases for shipment mostly of low grade Spring and Red Winter. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 25 for Red Western, mostly at $1 15@$1 18 for "no grade," New-York inspection; $1 16@$1 18 for Mixed Spring, chiefly at $1 16, in store, (24,000 bushels;) $1 08 for No. 3 Chicago Spring; $1 10 for No. 3 Milwaukee do. (a small lot;) $1, in part, for rejected Spring, odd lots, and $1 10 for unsound Red Southern; Nos. 2 and 1 Spring and Amber and White Western quoted as before....Corn has been moderately active and quoted firmer in the instance of new Mixed, and old Mixed Westen, (New-York inspection,) about ½c. a bushel higher. Demand mainly for home trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,500 bushels, at 69c.@70c. for sailing vessel old Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 57c.@65½c. for damp to prime dry new Mixed Western, mostly at 65½c. for Mixed and New-York inspection; 59c.@60c. for "no grade" new Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 66½c. for new White Southern; 66½c. for new Yellow Southern, and 65c.@65½c. for new Yellow Western....Rye has been inactive, but held firmly; prime State quoted at 95c.; prime Canada, in bond, at 90c., and good to prime Western at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel....Barley has been in moderate request at about former prices, with sales reported of 19,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 20 for about fair to good Canada, and 85c.@90c. for two-rowed State....Barley-malt has been quite dull within the (nominal) range of $1 25@$1 45 for fair to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 15@$1 30 for four-rowed State, (cash and time,) and $1@$1 15 for two rowed do., the latter for very choice....Canada Peas have been inactive, with prime in bond quoted at $1 02 ₱ bushel, at which price the last sale was reported....Buckwheat has been offered more freely and quoted lower, on a limited inquiry; State quoted at 60c.@62c. ₱ bushel; two carloads sold at 61c. ₱ bushel....Oats have been in limited request and prices have been tending downward, though holders of strictly prime have not been urgent in offering supplies. Sales have been reported since our last of only 33,000 bushels, at 47c.@47½c. for No. 2 Mixed, New-York inspection, 44c.@47½c. for poor to about prime Mixed Western, car lots, 47½c.@50c. for White Western, and 47½c.@51c. for White State....Feed has been in less urgent request, chiefly in a jobbing way, within the range of $19@25, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $19@$22 50 ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been offered with reserve, and has been in quite moderate demand at previous prices. We quote shipping qualities within range from 70c.@80c., and retailing qualities at $1@$1 15 ₱ 100 lb. Clover, 70c.@80c. Salt Hay, 65c.@70c....Rye Straw has been in fair request within the range of 85c.@$1 25; Oat, 70c.@80c. ₱ 100 lb., on a very meagre offering....The stock of Grain in this port to-day embraces 6,001,455 bushels Wheat, 656,890 bushels Corn, 99,907 bushels Rye, 284,496 bushels Barley, 285,471 bushels Malt, 1,180,587 bushels Oats, and 3,932 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 8,712,738 bushels, as against 8,430,104 bushels last Monday, and 6,524,360 bushels Dec. 28 1874.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been moderately sought after, and quoted at 12½c.@12¾c. Market otherwise quite dull.

HEMP—Has been inactive at previous prices....Of Jute Butts sales have been made of 500 bales, (at Boston,) at 3¼c., currency, and 1,000 bales, (to arrive, February clearance,) at 2⅝c., gold....We quote Manila Hemp at 7c.@7¾c.; Sisal at 4½c.@4¾c., gold, ₱ lb.; clean Russian, $210@$215, gold, ₱ ton; dressed American, $190@$245; undressed do., $135@$140, currency; Italian, $250@$260, gold, ₱ ton; Jute, 3½c.@4½c. gold; Jute Butts, 3 5-16c.@3⅜c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c., ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been firm, but quiet; sales 1,200 Buenos Ayres seconds at 16c., gold; 1,000 dry Texas on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Eastern Laths have been in fair demand and quoted firm at $1 60 ₱ thousand....And Eastern Spruce Lumber has been moderately sought after at $12@$14 for random cargoes....Market otherwise without much animation; quotations essentially unchanged....Rockland Lime, $1@$1 50 ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—A fair demand has been noted for New-Orleans, new crop, within the range of 52c.@60c. for good to very choice; sales reported of 170 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 54c.@58c. for prime to choice ₱ gallon....Other kinds have been in limited request, and have been somewhat nominal on the basis of late figures. Job lots of Porto Rico sold at 42c.@50c., and Demerara at 37½c.@50c. ₱ gallon....Syrups have been more sought after within the range of 40c.@62c. for Sugar, chiefly at 40c.@45c. for home use, 35c.@50c. for Molasses, and 55c.@62c. for Corn....Sugar-house Molasses has been inactive within the range of 22c.@25c. for hhds. and bbls.

*Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.*

| | 1875. Dec. 27. Bushels. | 1875. Dec. 20. Bushels. | 1874. Dec. 28. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 6,001,455 | 5,918,632 | 4,158,251 |
| Corn | 656,890 | 674,313 | 1,814,294 |
| Oats | 1,180,587 | 1,189,603 | 927,461 |
| Barley | 284,496 | 263,949 | 216,401 |
| Rye | 99,907 | 99,907 | 50,899 |
| Peas | 3,932 | 1,934 | 3,739 |
| Malt | 285,471 | 281,766 | 153,332 |
| Grand total | 8,712,738 | 8,430,014 | 6,524,360 |

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been slow of sale within the previous range of $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained; $1 80@$2 for No. 2; $2 25@$3 12½ for No. 1; $3 75@$7 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been selling in small lots only at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 37c. ₱ gallon; sales, 180 bbls. at this price, part to arrive.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive, but quoted about steady at 7⅛c., in bulk, and 10¼c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined has been in light demand, with early delivery quoted at 12¾c.@12⅞c....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@19c....Naphtha at 8½c.@9½c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12⅝c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12¼c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull since our last at essentially unaltered figures. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 200 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 87½@$21....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 50; City do., $21 75; Extra Prime, $15@$16 ₱ bbl....And for forward delivery of Western Mess sales were made of only 250 bbls., December options, at $20 90, with January option quoted at $20 65@$20 75; February option at $20 65@$20 75; March at $20 75@$20 80 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, with City quoted at 8¾c.@9¼c. for heavy to light; Pigs at 9⅜c.; Western at 8¾c., (at which rate six car-loads were sold.)....Cut-meats have been in rather more request at previous figures....Sales have been reported of 15,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10½c.@12½c.; 40 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12¼c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range. Also 50 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 11 lb. averages, at 13c....We quote fresh Hams, in bulk, 11¼c.@11½c.; fresh Shoulders at 8c.; Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.@8½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9¾c.@10c.; Pickled Hams at 12½c.@13¼c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@16c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10½c.@12½c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8¼c. for prompt and 8¼c. for December and January deliveries....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 13 lb. average, quoted at 12½c. Dry-salted Long-cut Hams, in bxs., at the West nominal at 10¾c.@11½c., for heavy to light....Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at the West, 7c.@7⅛c....Bacon has been in light demand, with City Long Clear quoted at 10¾c.; Western Long Clear at 10⅝c.@10¾c....Western Long and Short Clear, next week's delivery, quoted at 11c., and for January and February delivery quoted at 11c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 9⅞c.; Short Clear at 10⅜c.@10 7-16c....Western Lard has been in very moderate request for early delivery, yet without important changes as to values....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, here, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c....And for forward delivery of Western Steam a fair business has been reported at steady rates; sales have been made of 1,250 tcs., seller February, at 13⅛c.; with March quoted at 13¼c.; also, 2,000 tcs., February, March, April, and May, at 13¼c., and 4,000 tcs., June to September, inclusive, at 13½c....City Lard has been in light request, with sales reported of only small lots of City Steam at 12⅞c.@12⅞c., and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12½c. ₱ lb....Refined Lard in fair demand, with sales reported, since our last, of 1,500 tcs. for the Continent at 13⅛c., and small lots for the West Indies at 12⅝c. ₱ lb....Beef has been slow of sale, yet quoted steady at $12@$12 50 for Extra, and $11@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for Packed ₱ bbl....And Tierce Beef thus; Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $31 50@$32 50....Beef Hams dull at $21 50@$22 50 for Western....Butter has been without important change as to values, on a restricted movement, especially in other than the finest makes. We quote from 23c.@32c. for ordinary to prime State, (with choice to fancy quoted at 33c.@35c.;) 14c.@34c. for very poor fancy Western, and 20c.@26c. for fair to very choice Rolls....The demand for Cheese has been fair for shipment and home use, on the basis of late figures. We quote on the basis of from 10c.@13¼c. for good to fancy State Factory, (the latter offered with reserve,) and 8½c.@12c. for good to fancy Ohio, do....Eggs have been in request at 28c.@32c. for fair to fancy fresh stock, and 24c.@26c. for limed....Tallow has been fairly active at essentially unaltered prices, with sales of 120,000 lb. at 10c., and choice City quoted at 10⅛c. asked; also 50 bbls. at 10c....Stearine dull, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¼c.; prime to choice City, 13¼c.@13⅜c....Of Grease, 9 tcs. sold at 10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in fair demand, in a jobbing way, at steady rates....We quote fair to choice Carolina at $6 75@$7 50; Louisiana at $6@$7; Rangoon, $6 37½@$6 50, currency, and $2 50@$2 60, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in very moderate request here, and irregular in price; quoted at $2@$2 05, gold, ₱ bushel of 56 lb. Last sales at Boston were, to arrive, at $1 90, gold....Grass-seeds have been without much change as to demand or values....Clover has been in quite moderate supply, with prime quoted firm at 12¾c. for Western, and 13¼c.@13⅜c. for State. The inquiry has been on a restricted scale, mainly from export buyers. Sales, 73 bags State at 13⅜c. ₱ lb....Timothy yet wholly nominal; quoted at $2 40@$3, from cars and store, ₱ bushel....Rough Flax also nominal at $1 65@$1 70 ₱ bushel....Russian Hemp continues inactive at $1 90@$1 95, currency, ₱ bushel....Canary-seed has been in less request within the range of $8@$9 25....Rape-seed, $2 85@$3 25 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw dull and nominal at 8c.@8¼c. for fair to good Refined....Refined in moderate request at former figures.

TEAS—Quoted steady but without further movements of importance.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 15 ₱ gallon, on sales of 200 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Business in the way of berth freights has been light, with rates, however, quoted firm; room offered rather sparingly. In the chartering line more inquiry has been noted at about steady figures, mostly for vessels for Petroleum, Grain, and Cotton....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 1,450 bales Cotton, mainly at 13-32d.@7-16d. ₱ lb.; small lots of Provisions at 50s. ₱ ton. Also a Norwegian bark, 606 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl., (with option of London;) an American bark, 921 tons, (to arrive,) with Cotton, from Norfolk, at £1,800; a bark, with about 3,300 bales Cotton, from do., reported at £2,225; a schooner, with about 1,600 bales do., from do., reported at £1,125; and a British ship, 1,430 tons, with Dye-wood, reported from Salinas Cruz, at £3,700....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; with Grain room quoted by steam at 11½d. ₱ 60 lb., at which rate the last engagement was reported; also a Norwegian bark, 515 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 800 pks. Provisions and 250 pks. Seed, (of recent engagements,) on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 486 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain, reported at 7s. 6d.; a British bark, 780 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 544 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., at 7s. 3d.; an Austrian bark, 430 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do., at 7s. 3d.; and a British bark, 361 tons, with about 2,500 quarters do., from Philadelphia, reported at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, a small lot of Dye-stuffs, reported at 60s....For Rotterdam, a German ship, 420 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 31s. 3d.@37s. 6d....For the North side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 346 tons, reported at $5 for Sugar, $4 50 for Melado, and $3 for Molasses....For the North side of Cuba, an American schooner, about 4,000 bbls capacity, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at $1,300, gold....For Cardenas, an American schooner, 412 tons, hence, with Cooperage stock, at $1,500, currency....For Mayaguez, an American schooner, about 2,300 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at 80c. ₱ bbl....For Matanzas, an American schooner, 422 tons, hence, with Cooperage Stock, at $1,500, currency....For St. Thomas, an American schooner, 335 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at $1,200, gold....For the south side of Cuba and back to Boston, two schooners, 326 and 277 tons, reported on the basis of 40c. for Sugar....For Hayti and back to Boston, an American schooner, about 1,300 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, reported at $1,400 ₱ voyage of three voyages....For Portsmouth, a schooner, with Coal, from Georgetown, reported at $3 ₱ ton....For Boston, a schooner, with Salt, from Cadiz, reported at 10½c. ₱ bushel; and a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $2 50 ₱ ton....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $7 50; and another, with Stone, from Cape Ann, at $1 25.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 27, 1875.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was less dull than it has been during the past week. Sales were easier, owing to a light run, but prices did not advance. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 6½c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., weights 4½ to 13 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights 6 to 12 cwt. From 53 to 63 lb. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows not quoted. Veals and Calves generally held on sale. Sheep fair of sale at 4¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs held on sale. City Dressed opened at the closing rates of last week, which were 8¾c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

*At Sixtieth Street Yards*—T. C. Eastman sold for self 44 Illinois Oxen at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 55 poor Illinois Steers at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 65 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 50 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. scant; 96 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. scant; 32 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 14 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; held on sale 40 choice Illinois Steers. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 25 generally good Illinois Steers at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 30 choice quality short-horn Illinois Steers at 13½c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., weights 10 to 13 cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for T. C. Eastman 114 Colorado Steers at 7½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 80 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Goff Bros., 43 Kentucky Steers and Oxen, mixed, at 9½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong. T. Gillis sold for self 65 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 20 choice quality Illinois Steers at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 9½ cwt.; held on sale 11 choice quality State Oxen. A. N. Monroe sold for self 25 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. N. Monroe 60 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for M. B. Doty, 35 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 7½ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 23 Cherokee Steers at 6½c. ₱ lb., weight 4½ cwt.; 15 State Oxen at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 69 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 212 State Sheep, weight 16,390 lb., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 171 State Sheep, weight 14,580 lb., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 192 State Sheep, weight 17,890 lb., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 89 State Sheep, weight 8,810 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 341 Colorado Sheep, weight 29,420 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 235 Canada Sheep, weight 29,470 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 119 Canada Sheep, weight 13,480 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 161 Canada Sheep, weight 19,090 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.

*At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market*—J. Kirby sold 202 Sheep, weight 18,590 lb., at $5 20 ₱ cwt.; 103 Sheep, weight 8,500 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold during the week ending Dec. 25, 1875, 3,343 Sheep and Lambs, average ₱ head, $5 91; 339 Veals and Calves, average ₱ head $7 80.

*At Fortieth Street Hog Yards*—T. H. Reid held on sale 2 cars of Ohio Hogs. George Reid held on sale 1 car of Ohio Hogs.

*At Harsimus Cove*—C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst 49 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 Kentucky Steers, from common to choice, from 10c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 to 12 cwt. For M. Kahn 30 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6 to 12 cwt. For S. Brown 29 Kentucky Steers and Oxen mixed at 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt; for H. Kahn 15 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 61 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7½ cwt., with 50c. off ₱ head. M. Lauterbach sold 66 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 30 common Illinois Steers at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for Dadisman & Co. 9 car-loads of Kentucky Steers, from poor to good, from 9½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for Musser & Co. 3 car-loads of Kentucky Steers, from poor to good, from 9½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights 6 to 7½ cwt.; for W. M. Duffy 60 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt; M. Goldschmidt sold 30 common Indiana Steers at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 191 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,540 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 188 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,570 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 205 Illinois Sheep, weight 20,990 lb., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.; 21 Illinois Sheep, weight 1,930 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 224 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,820 lb., at 4⅞c. ₱ lb.; 531 Ohio Sheep, weight 45,430 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 532 Ohio Sheep, weight 44,460 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Dec. 27: 1875, 2,648 head of horned Cattle, 23 Cows, 439 Veals and Calves, 6,623 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Dec. 25, 1875: 3,720 Sheep and Lambs, 370 Veals and Calves, 10 Beeves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 888 Sheep and Lambs, 20 Cows.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Dec. 25 1875: 12,655 Hogs, 553 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,755 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Dec. 25, 1875: 3,369 head of horned Cattle, 59 Cows, 10,764 Sheep and Lambs, 10,983 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,257 head of horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 4,898 Sheep, 10,933 Hogs.

SUMMARY OF THE LIVE STOCK REPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1875, AS PUBLISHED IN OUR WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY COLUMNS.

Another year has gone by and the commercial condition of the country is still one of depression, and in no branch of domestic commerce has there been a less satisfactory state of business than in the Live Stock trade. The lack of employment among the laboring classes has caused a want of money, and a consequent decrease in expenditure. This has acted on the trade in butchers' meats to a large extent; so much so that choice quality Beeves are selling at fully $1 50 ₱ cwt. less than the same quality fetched one year ago. The attempted trade in the exportation of Beeves to the British Isles during this year of 1875 has not at times such proportions as to warrant its being regarded as a success; still enough has been accomplished to demonstrate that a profitable trade could be carried on. Another important feature in the meat-trade has been the successful transfer and profitable sale on the London markets of several cargoes of Dressed Beeves. These consignments have been kept fresh and in marketable condition by various processes, such as the ordinary refrigerator, the Allegretti Refrigerator, and the Fanning process. Early in this past year the business heretofore transacted at One Hundredth Street Yards was removed to new yards situated on the left bank of the Hudson, at the junction of Eleventh avenue and Sixtieth street, in close proximity to the Hudson River Railroad, on which line the unloading platforms have been erected. The herds that have come to hand in 1875 in this City and its immediate neighborhood have been received and sold as follows: January, 22,792 Beeves sold at 7c.@14½c. ₱ lb.; February, 31,526 Beeves sold at 8c.@14c. ₱ lb.; March, 37,962 Beeves sold at 7c.@14c. ₱ lb.; April, 34,298 Beeves sold at 8c.@14c. ₱ lb.; May, 32,078 Beeves sold at 9c.@13½c. ₱ lb.; June, 45,878 Beeves sold at 6½c.@14c. ₱ lb.; July, 34,348 Beeves sold at 6½c.@14c. ₱ lb.; August, 46,173 Beeves sold at 6c.@13½c. ₱ lb.; September, 38,623 Beeves sold at 6c.@14c. ₱ lb.; October, 41,641 Beeves sold at 6c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.; November, 42,933 Beeves sold at 7c.@14c. ₱ lb.; December, 35,742 Beeves sold at 6c.@15c. ₱ lb. If there was no perceptible improvement in the quality of the herds as above quoted, regarding them in the aggregate, it can be asserted, however, that a larger proportion of them have been grades than has ever come to the Eastern markets during the course of any previous year. The cattle generally have not had an abundance of corn feed; while the Spanish herds have come to hand in the aggregate, showing a deplorable want of condition.

The Christmas Beeves of this year have been quoted chiefly from Illinois and Kentucky; a few herds have been shipped from other States. Total for this year 453,974 Beeves.

The City trade in Cows has been slow and of no marked importance in the Live Stock business. The quality of the animals dealt in has been generally poor to fair; rarely does it occur that a good quality fresh milch Cow finds her way into the City marts. There is no certain demand for such at renumerative rates. January, 294 Cows, sold at $25@$125 ₱ head. February, 107 Cows sold at $17@$90 ₱ head. March, 345 Cows sold at $38@$90 ₱ head. April, 396 Cows sold at $40@$85 ₱ head. May, 199 Cows sold at $40@$80 ₱ head. June, 256 Cows sold at $12@$108 ₱ head. July, 206 Cows sold at $40@$95 ₱ head. August, 471 Cows sold at $35@$80 ₱ head. September, 318 Cows sold at $40@$75 ₱ head. October, 293 Cows sold at $19@$110 ₱ head. November, 232 Cows sold at $32@$100 ₱ head. December, 500 Cows sold at $21@$92 50 ₱ head. Calves have been included in almost all of these foregoing quotations. Total, 3,717. There has been no change in the general tone of the trade in Calves and Veals. The supply of grass Calves has usually been in excess of the demand, and the quality has ranged from poor to coarse. Smooth quality Veals have generally been in fair demand on moderate arrivals. January, 1,650 head—Veals, 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves, $7@$18 ₱ head. February, 2,151 head Veals, 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves, $7@$14 ₱ head. March, 2,054 head—Veals, 7½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves, $7 ₱ head; also at 4¾c.@6c. ₱ lb. April, 7,138 head—Veals, 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves, 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb. May, 9,934 head—Veals, 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves, 4½c.@6½c. ₱ lb. June, 10,788 head—Veals, 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves, $7 ₱ head; also at 4c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. July, 9,083 head—Veals, 5¾c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; buttermilk-fed, 3c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves, $5@$9 50 ₱ head. August, 8,713 head—Veals, 7¼c.@10c. ₱ lb.; buttermilk-fed, 4c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves, $5 60@$9 ₱ head. September, 6,502 head—Veals, 7c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves, $7@$20 ₱ head. October, 5,489 head—Veals, 7½c.@10½c. ₱ lb; grass Calves, $5 50@$16 ₱ head; also at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. November, 4,716 head—Veals, 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves, $6@$19 ₱ head. December, 2,576 head—Veals, 7c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves, $5@$12 50 ₱ head. Bobs sold at $2 50@$3 75 ₱ head; coarse Yearlings at 3c.@4½c. ₱ lb., being generally Bulls. Yearling Heifers, quality medium, sold at $18@$22 ₱ head. Total, 66,997 head.

Trade in Sheep and Lambs has been uniformly steady during the past year. The quality of the flocks received has been from fair to choice, save an occasional shipment of lean animals that have been sold as Culls. Taken in its entirety, we can again this year safely state that trade in Sheep and Lambs has been more satisfactory than the trade in any other branch of Live Stock: January, 82,923 head—Sheep, 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. February, 84,283 head—Sheep, 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 7¾c. ₱ lb. March, 80,283 head—Sheep, 5½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 8c. ₱ lb. April, 89,645 head—Shorn Sheep, 6½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; Woolly Sheep, 6¼c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.; Spring Lambs, $5@$12 ₱ head; also 12c.@17c. ₱ lb. May, 68,053 head—Shorn Sheep, 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; Spring Lambs, 10c.@14c. ₱ lb. June, 110,798 head—Sheep, 4c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6½c.@13c. ₱ lb. July, 97,750 head—Sheep, 4½c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb. August, 124,171 head—Sheep, 4c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6c.@9c. ₱ lb. September, 119,508 head—Sheep, 4½c.@7c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6c.@8½c. ₱ lb. October, 115,264 head—Sheep, 4c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6c.@8½c. ₱ lb. November, 163,289 head—Sheep, 4c.@7c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 5¾c.@7⅞c. ₱ lb. December, 95,994 head—Sheep, 3½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6½c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Total, 1,222,991 Sheep and Lambs.

No notice has been given in our columns of the trade at the Weehawken Slaughter-house, simply because it was of no importance and ceased altogether after a few days. The freight on Cut-meats for some time past has been such as to encourage the slaughtering of Hogs in the West to such a degree that the City trade in Live Hogs has fallen off to a very small item indeed. City dressed may be regarded as having held their own but no more; trade in Western dressed has also decreased, these being largely cured and packed where slaughtered. January, 107,227 head—City dressed, 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; Western dressed, 7⅝c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; Live, 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. February, 98,391 head—City dressed, 8½c.@9¼c. ₱ lb; Western dressed, 8c.@8¾c. ₱ lb; Live not quoted. March, 103,364 head—City dressed, 8c.@10c. ₱ lb; Western dressed, 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb; Live not quoted. April, 102,288 head—City dressed, 9¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb; Live Hogs too scarce to influence trade. May, 107,372 head; City dressed, 9¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb; Live Hogs too scarce to influence trade. June, 137,850 head—City dressed, 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb; no Live Hogs on sale. July, 94,702 head—City dressed, 9¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb; no Live Hogs on sale. August, 96,153 head—City dressed, 10c.@11c. ₱ lb; a few head of Live Hogs sold on private terms. September, 74,739 head—City dressed, 10c.@11c. ₱ lb.; Live, $8@$8 60 ₱ cwt. October, 106,712 head—City dressed, 9½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.; Live, $8 25@$8 93¾c. ₱ cwt. November, 169,237 head—City dressed, 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.; Live, $6 6¼@$7 75 ₱ cwt.; December, 116,210 head—City dressed, 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; Live, $7 40@$7 75 ₱ cwt. One car-load of Western dressed, received per Allegretti refrigerator, came to hand in unusually fine condition. The entire consignment purchased immediately on private terms. Total, 1,314,239 Hogs.

The City trade in Horses languishes for many reasons. It is largely in the hands of irresponsible men, whose aim is to sell rather than to content a customer. The quality of the Horses, save in a few stables, is from poor to worse; a sound valuable animal can rarely be obtained, even at a high price. The constantly increasing number of thoroughbred Horses has not as yet had time to manifest its usefulness in the general Horse stock of the country, chiefly because Horses are almost always bred solely for speed, regardless of other equally essential good qualities. The now growing use of thoroughbred dams for trotting Horses has done much to improve that portion of the equine family, albeit the infusion of superior blood should be on the side of the sire, but American breeders are over hasty to arrive at improvement, and in consequence err in this matter.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; entirely nominal except for Butchers', which are ⅛c.@¼c. higher than on Friday; good to choice Steers, $4@$5 75; Stockers, $2 75@$3 50; Feeders, $3 50@$4 25; shipments, 1,450 head. Hogs—Receipts for the past three days, 10,000 head; prices, 5c.@10c. higher; Culls, $6@$6 50; Packers, $6 75@$7; New-England, $7@$7 10; shipments, 3,600 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market dull, declining; prices nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Cattle—The market was dull this week but prices were unchanged; 1,500 head arrived and sold at 6¾c.@7½c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 5½c.@6½c. for fair to good do., and 3c.@5c. ₱ lb., gross, for common, as to quality. Sheep were dull; 12,000 head sold at 4½c.@5½c. ₱ lb., gross, as to condition. Hogs were unchanged; 4,000 head sold at $10@$11 ₱ 100 lb., net.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Flour dull; common to choice Western shipping Extras, $4@$4 50; Minnesota, $5@$6 50; medium to choice Winter Extras, $4 75@$7 50. Wheat in fair demand but lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 03@$1 03½; No. 2 do., 95c., spot; 95¼c., January; 96⅜c., February; No. 3 do., 76½c.; Rejected, 63¾c.@64c.; Minnesota Spring, 98c.@$1 15. Corn unsettled but generally higher; No. 2, 48¼c., spot; 48c., December; 43½c., bid January; 42¾c.@43c., February. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 30c., spot; 30½c., January. Rye dull; a shade lower at 67½c.@68c. Barley easier at 81c.@81½c., spot; 80c., January. Dressed Hogs inactive; lower; packing, $7 50@$7 60; shipping, $7 75. Pork irregular, but in the main lower; opened active, but closed dull, at $19, spot; $19 25@$19 27½, February; $19 50, March. Lard in fair demand and lower at $12 12½@$12 15, spot; $12 30@$12 32½, February. Bulk Meats easier but in good demand; sales, in salt from ten to fifteen days, at 7c. for Shoulders; 10c.@10⅛c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides; 10½c. for Short Clear Middles. Whisky dull and lower at $1 09½. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Bark held at $32 for No. 1 Quercitron. Petroleum nominal at 12⅝c. for Refined and 10⅛c. for Crude. Clover-seed continues in good request at 12¼c.@12¾c. Flaxseed commands $1 60@$1 65. Flour—Very little doing and values are barely supported; sales 600 bbls., including Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family at $5 62½@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $5 50@$6 75, and high grades at $7@$8 25. Rye Flour sells at $5 12½. Prime Wheat is in small supply and firmly held; sales of Pennsylvania Red at $1 38@$1 39; Western do. at $1 10@$1 20; Amber at $1 40. Rye sells at 80c. for Western. Old Corn scarce but new abundant; sales of Old Yellow at 70c.; Old Mixed at 68c. and New Yellow at 58c. Oats steady; White, 47c.@50c.; Mixed, 46c. Whisky, $1 15 for Western. Butter—Market quiet and receipts liberal; New-York and Bradford County, extras, 33c.@34c.; do. do., firsts, 28c.@31c.; Western, extras, 28c.@29c.; do., firsts, 26c.@27c.; Rolls, extras, 27c.@29c.; do., firsts, 25c.@26c. Cheese—Fancy stock firm; New-York, fancy, 13¾c.; do., prime, 12¾c.@13½c.; Western, fine 12½c.@13c. Eggs steady and in fair demand; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 32c.; Western, do., 29c.@31c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Flour dull and heavy; Howard street and Western Supers, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 50@$5 25; do. Family, $5 50@$7; City Mills Super, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extra, $5@$6 25; do. Rio brands, $6 75@$7; do. Family at $8 75. Wheat firm; demand fair; No. 2 Western Red, $1 34@$1 35; Pennsylvania Red, $1 37@$1 38; Maryland Red, $1 15@$1 45; do. Amber, $1 47@$1 55; do. White, $1 15@$1 45. Corn quiet and steady; Southern White, new, 50c.@60c.; do. Yellow, new, 53c.@60c.; Western Mixed, new, 63c.@63¼c., spot; 63c., January. Oats quiet and heavy; Southern, 40c.@50c.; Western White, 44c.@46c.; do. Mixed, 42c.@43c. Rye dull and nominally 80c.@85c. Hay dull but steady; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $22@$24. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess Pork, new, $21 50. Bulk Meats—Loose nominal; packed fairly active; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@13¼c. Hams, 15½c.@16c. Lard dull but steady; Crude, 13c.@13¼c.; Refined, 13½c. Butter quiet and steady; Western Extras, 29c.@30c.; do. firsts, 26c.@28c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 7c.@7⅛c.; Refined, 12¾c. Coffee dull and heavy; Rio cargoes, 17¼c.@19½c.; jobbing at 17¾c.@20½c. Whisky offered at $1 15½, without buyers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Flour quiet and weak; very little doing. Wheat dull and heavy; No. 2 Red Fall at $1 37½@$1 39, bid, according to quality and location; Sales at $1 40, December; No. 1 White Fall, $1 26½. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 38½c.@39½c., cash; closed at 37¾c., bid; 38½c.@38¾c., January. Oats firmer, but inactive; No. 2, 34c., cash. Rye steady at 67c.@67½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork inactive and lower; offered at $19 50. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats dull; unchanged. Bacon quiet; unchanged. Green Meats dull; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides and Hams, 9¾c.@10c. and 10c.@10¼c. Whisky steady at $1 11. Live Hogs strong and higher, but supply light; little doing; good to choice, $6 70@$7; extra, $7 10. Cattle entirely nominal; no supply; no demand. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 135 head Hogs, 274 head Cattle.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Sugar quiet; common, 5½c.@6c.; low fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@7c.; prime, 7½c.@7¾c., strictly prime to choice, 7⅞c.@8¼c. Molasses quiet; common, 30c.@35c.; fair, 40c.@42c.; prime, 43c.@45c.; strictly prime to choice, 49c.@54c. Flour steady; Superfine, $4; Double Extra, $4 25; Treble, $4 50@$5 70; Choice, $6@$6 50. Corn-meal firmer at $2 65. Corn—Choice in demand at 51c.@56c. Oats quiet; St. Louis, 46c.@47c. Bran dull at 90c. Hay quiet; prime, $22; choice, $25. Pork dull at $21 50. Bacon—No Shoulders here; Sides, 13c.@13½c. Bulk Meats dull; quoted; Shoulders at 8½c.; Sides, 10¼c.@10¾c. Hams dull and lower; choice Sugar-cured, 16½c. Lard dull; packers' Tierce, 12½c.; Refined, 13¼c.; Keg, 13¾c. Coffee dull; ordinary to prime, 17¾c.@20¾c. Whisky scarce and in demand at $1 15. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 40½@$5 41½ for Commercial; $5 46@$5 46½ for Bank. Gold, $112¾.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27.—Stocks in Store and Afloat—1,713,813 bushels Wheat, 66,560 bushels Corn, 167,823 bushels Oats, 121,117 bushels Barley, 25,643 bushels Rye, 18,741 bushels Malt, and 990 bushels Peas; total, 2,114,692 bushels. Receipts—15,400 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 27,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—15,400 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 27,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat neglected and entirely nominal. Corn dull; sales, 5 cars new at 58c., on track. Oats dull; sales, 700 bushels White Western, on track, at 37c. Rye inactive. Barley—Light demand; no sales reported. Pork dull at $20 75 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominally $1 13.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Flour very quiet; sales, in small lots, of Western Super at $4 25@$4 75; common Extras, $4 87½@$5 50; Wisconsin Extras, $5 50@$6 25; Minnesota Extras, $5 50@$6 75; Winter Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6@$7 25; Illinois, $6 25@$8 50; St. Louis, $7@$9; Southern dull at $4 87@$9 for common Extras and choice Family; Fancy Minnesota, $7 75@$9 25. Corn quiet at 66c.@69c. ₱ bushel for new Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 45c.@50c. for Mixed and White; 41c.@44c. for Rejected, and 53c.@57c. for No. 1 State. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, $19@$19 50; Fine-feed, $20@$21; Middlings, $22@$23. Receipts—Flour, 3,855 bbls.; Corn, 7,200 bbls.; Wheat, 1,200 bushels; Oats, 5,575 bushels; Shorts, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Wheat nominally $1 35@$1 40 for Amber; $1 40 for No. 2 White; $1 45 for No. 1 do., and $1 52 for extra. Rye sells in the street at 80c., and bagged lots at Susquehanna Depot at 88c. Corn dull and steady at 62c.@68c. for new Mixed Western, and 72c.@74c. for old do.; State Yellow, bagged, sold at 85c. Oats dull at 38c.@40c. for Rejected; 42c.@44c. for No. 2 Mixed Western; 45c. for No. 1 do.; 46c.@47c. for No. 2 White Western; 47c.@48c. for No. 2 White State, and 50c.@52c. for No. 1 do. Barley dull; sales, 20 cars Canada stained on private terms; 5 cars No. 1 six-rowed State at $1 14, and 2 cars No. 1 two-rowed State at 88c. Malt in steady demand; sales, 5,000 bushels State, made from two-rowed, and 5,000 bushels do., made from six-rowed, both on private terms.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 04; hard do., $1 10; No. 2 do., 97c.; seller January, 97¾c.; February, 99¼c. Corn in good supply; prices declined; No. 2, 48c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 31c. Barley—Fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Spring, January, 98½c.; No. 3, 6?c. Rye neglected and lower; No. 1, 68c. Provisions quiet, but a shade firmer. Mess Pork, $19. Prime Lard, 12⅛c.@12¼c. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c., loose; Middles, 9⅞c.@10½c., boxed. Dressed Hogs a shade firmer at $7 80@$7 85. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 172,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Dec. 27.—Flour dull. Wheat dull, and prices a shade lower; Amber Michigan, $1 18½; seller January, $1 18¾; February, $1 23½; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 09½; No. 2 Red, $1 21½; Rejected, 91c. Corn dull; High Mixed, 55c.; No. 1 White, 58c.; no grade, new, 48c. Oats dull; No. 2 and Michigan, 36c. Clover-seed steady, with a moderate demand at $7 25. Dressed Hogs, $7 25, with a moderate demand. Receipts—18,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—500 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—Flour and Grains quiet and unchanged; nothing doing. Provisions firmer. Pork, $21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c., all 10 to 15 days in salt. Bacon—Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15½c., packed. Lard—Tierce, 14c.@14¼c.; Keg, 14½c.@14¾c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 11. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Dec. 27.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 38; extra White Michigan held at $1 55. Corn dull; sales at 70c. Barley quiet; nominally unchanged; No. 2 Canada, $1 10; No. 2 Bay, $1 16; No. 1 Canada, $1 23@$1 25. Corn-meal—$30 for bolted, and $29 for unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18 50; Shipstuffs, $19@$21; Middlings, $25@$27.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 28@$1 30. Corn easier at 46c.@47c. Oats dull at 35c.@43c. Barley quiet but steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 14@$1 18. Rye dull but unchanged. Pork firmer at $20, cash; $21, buyer March. Lard dull; Steam, 12¼c.@12 5-16c.; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Green Meats firmer and held higher; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Sides, 9⅞c. Hams, 10½c.@10¾c. Hogs quiet but steady; common to good light, $6 75@$6 90; fair to good packing, $7@$7 25; receipts, 2,077 head; shipments, 368 head. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 10. Butter steady, with a fair demand; choice, 25c.@28c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 27.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34c. Resin firm at $1 42½ for Strained. Tar steady at $1 60.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—No market to-day; the holidays prevent business.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 4,708 bales; gross, 4,790 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,010 bales; coastwise, 4,184 bales; sales, 1,722 bales; stock, 85,178 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—Cotton—Net receipts, 10,910 bales; gross, 12,584 bales; exports to France, 3,565 bales; to the Continent, 1,907 bales; coastwise, 1,314 bales; stock, 239,295 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25.—Cotton—Net receipts, 4,091 bales; exports coastwise, 629 bales; stock, 67,961 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 25.—Cotton—Net receipts, 5,003 bales; stock, 76,261 bales.

## "PUT UP THE COIN."

A TRANSACTION WITH MUSTANGS IN SANTA ROSA.

*From the Sacramento Record.*

A large crowd gathered yesterday on Fourth street, in front of the Court-house, attracted by the moving through the streets of one of the old buildings from John Taylor's lot. The building was about fifty feet long, had been mounted on four wooden truck wheels with a pair of wagon wheels in front, to which a team of six stout mules were hitched. After many tugs the old house started, the driver yelling, and the mud flying all over the sidewalk, scattering the crowd and bespattering the Goddess of Liberty on the dome of the Court-house. After an hour's time they succeeded in dragging the building about one hundred and fifty feet. Within a few feet of the crossing from the Recorder's office to Evans' store they stuck fast, owing to a slight rise in the street made by the crossing. The driver shouted himself hoarse, the six big mules floundered about in the mud, but not an inch would they budge the old building. The crowd increased, and bets were made that they would never start it again. A teamster from the red-woods, with four mustangs, had stopped to watch the performance—a smooth-faced, athletic young fellow. He said nothing until, roused perhaps by a splash of mud, he walked to the front wiping his face on his sleeve, and said: "I ain't got but three dollars, but I'll bet every cent of it that my four mustangs will start that rookery out of there." There was a derisive laugh from the crowd, and half a dozen takers. "Put up the money," said the teamster. "If I had more or knew where to borrow any, I'd see the last one of you." The bet was taken, Jerry Farmer held stakes, the six mules were taken off and the four mustangs hitched on. Meanwhile the interest of the crowd increased, and bets were freely made with big odds against the teamster. When ready to start the excitement was at a high pitch. The little mustangs bent to their work, but the house did not move. He started them again; no go. Nothing daunted, the teamster, in answer to the crowd, who were chaffing him from all quarters, said: "If Jim Shaw was here I'd get the money and bet $50 that I could start it. I ain't got 'em warmed up yet." "I'll bet you $50 against one of your horses," said a well-known livery man, "that you can't pull it five feet." "It's a whack," said the teamster; "put up the coin." The money was handed to Jerry Farmer, the stakeholder. Another tug; the little mustangs seemed to hump themselves, but it was no go. "I'll bet you another fifty agin that mare's mate you can't do it," said the livery man, eagerly. "Done," said the teamster; "I'll bet the last hoof of 'em on it, and you may swing me to one of them oaks in the plaza if they can't do it." By this time the excitement was running high among the lookers-on, and the bets were numerous. One offered to bet $100 he could not do it, and the teamster got a friend to take the bet for him. Those who had watched the teamster closely now noticed a change in his manner, a curious smile on his countenance. He walked up to each horse successively, tapped him on the rump with the butt end of his blacksnake, and said to each: "Stand up there now, in your harness." For the first time he mounted the near wheel, seized a single rein, turned his team off "haw," swung them back "gee," cracked his whip, gave a yell, and, as they straightened, the unwieldy lead rose over the obstruction like an old hulk over a swell at sea, greeted by a burst of applause from the bystanders. The mustangs pulled for about twenty-five feet, and he stopped them. "You see, boys," said the teamster, as he got down, "I'm with them all the time and know just what they can do, and"—with a child-like smile—"just when to make 'em do it." As he dropped the stakes in his overalls pocket he said: "I'd give $50 out of that ar stake if Jim Shaw had been here to see that team pull."

## FRIDAY'S STORM IN WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 25th inst. says: "The storm of yesterday was one of the most important from a meteorological point of view we have had this season. The cyclonic features were exceedingly well marked. It first appeared on Thursday afternoon, its centre being in a north-westerly direction from Cheyenne and Bismarck. In this locality its principal feature was a very sudden fall of the barometer, amounting to over half an inch in a few hours. Its advance from here was very rapid, while its cyclonic character became more confirmed as it approached the upper lake region. Yesterday morning its shape was a very long oval extending from Kansas on the south into Canada on the north, being about twice as long as it was broad. Inside of this great oval the barometer was very low—about an inch below the average, while toward its centre the weather was comparatively fair and calm. In the morning the centre was in the neighborhood of St. Paul while its influence was being felt as far east as Lake Erie. On the eastern side of the centre the wind was high, accompanied by rain and snow, the greatest velocity at Milwaukee being forty miles an hour about 9 A. M. Early in the afternoon Milwaukee was within the centre area, and the wind lulled and the weather cleared, but as soon as the centre passed the wind veered to the south-west and west, and rose again, blowing thirty-five miles an hour at 7 P. M. The eastern side of the storm that swept over here during the morning was over Lake Erie and the surrounding neighborhood this afternoon, the wind approaching a velocity of fifty miles an hour. Altogether this was a remarkable storm; its oval shape was almost mathematical, the isobaric lines being perfectly symmetrical, while its progress was unusually rapid. It adds another to the list of confirmations of the now recognized theory of atmospheric movements."

## DEATH TO THE SEALS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "A bill has passed the Senate to permit the destruction of the seals on the rocks at the entrance of our harbor. It is said that the Fish Commissioners have admitted the necessity of this act in order to encourage the cultivation of fish, alleging that the seals destroy the small fry and prevent the increase of fish in the waters of our bay. Now, as we do not believe anything of the kind, we look upon the killing of the seals as a piece of wanton cruelty. In the first place, seals do not live upon small fish, but upon the larger class, such as porpoise, sharks, and perhaps an occasional salmon. But salmon were abundant in our rivers, notwithstanding the seals, until the licensed fishermen—Italians, Chinese and others—exhausted them by their artificial modes of catching. The Chinese are worse than the seals because they comb the bottom of our bay with their drags and nets, and take shrimps, small fish, and even the young lobsters, and send them away to China. This small catch is the food upon which our larger fish thrive, and when it is taken away there is no feeding ground in our bay for the fish we would desire to preserve. It is said that seals are the natural enemies of the sharks, and that the reason our bay is not infested with these pirates and lawyers of the deep is owing to the watchful guard kept by the seals at the entrance of our harbor. The seals are a great curiosity; they are about the only show we have to interest strangers, and we hope they will not be consigned to destruction for a mere idle and ignorant prejudice. At all events, let there be something like an intelligent examination of the subject before the bill becomes a law."

## CHINESE HABITATIONS.

Eastern architects may get some hints of things to follow or avoid from a description which the Virginia City *Chronicle* gives of the structures erected by the Chinamen in that city: "Between fights the Chinaman is an industrious animal. Just now he is turning his energies to building, and like his fighting, some of it is contrary to law and also shocking to a correct architectural taste. On the north-west corner of I and Union streets John has created a marvelous affair. It is built out far enough to occupy a third of the roadway. The front elevation (height five feet) is composed of odds and ends of stone picked up in the neighborhood. The one window is formed of three oil cans—two upright and the other laid across the top. The roof of this edifice—which has a frontage of about twenty-five feet and a depth of thirty or more—would make a handsome play-ground for a school, as it is perfectly flat and composed of earth. The interior, which the reporter doubled himself up to enter, is divided into numerous little dens and one spacious saloon, with earthen floor and one oil-can window. The place is shortly to be opened as a restaurant, provided the Police don't interfere, which they should do. The idea of utilizing oil-cans for building material has been eagerly seized by other Celestials, and the consequence is numerous fire-proof shanties. The cans, filled with earth and piled one upon another, make a solid wall, and no bullet can penetrate them—not a slight consideration these times. Underground residences are also popular. A big square hole is dug into the hill-side, covered in with sticks, straw, and an occasional plank. The door is naturally furnished by the eastern slope. Although such trifles as light and air are left out of consideration, the bomb-proof character of the underground structure has a charm for the Chinese inhabitant. The only drawback to such a house is the probability that on some rainy night an enemy may take it into his shaven head to dig a trench and direct the water of the street down the chimney."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1875.

*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—CURIOSITIES on Exhibition.

PARK THEATRE.—CRUCIBLE—Mr. A. O. Hall, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. J. W. Brutone, Miss Constance Leigh.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Miss M. Brabrook.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SERAPHINE, (French drama.)

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP—(Christmas Pantomime.)

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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It has been claimed by some of the most enthusiastic friends of Speaker KERR that he had made up his committees with reference to "revenue reform," and that we might expect the reimposition of the tax on tea and coffee, and a corresponding reduction of other and protective taxes. This is now denied by Mr. RANDALL, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, is likely to know what the policy of the House will be. He declares that no taxes will be increased by the Democrats, but that their attention will be confined to reducing the appropriations. The fact is, that with reference to taxation, as in other matters, the Democratic House is utterly unable to agree upon any positive measure.

The Brooklyn scandal will not die out. Perhaps it is in the nature of such scandals to keep above ground when everybody wishes to see them buried fifty fathom deep. A suit has now been brought by Mr. MOULTON against Mr. BEECHER for having set on foot a malicious prosecution—the prosecution referred to being the proceedings which resulted in an indictment against Mr. MOULTON, subsequently disposed of by the District Attorney of Brooklyn entering a *nolle prosequi*, by consent of Mr. BEECHER, but without the consent of Mr. MOULTON. It must be remembered that, when this indictment was found, some of the papers alleged that Mr. MOULTON had run away to avoid meeting it; when he returned and demanded that it should be pressed to trial, he was accused of braggadocio. He has been denounced as a perjurer, and it is said that constant efforts have been made to injure him in his business relations. He now brings a suit for the vindication of his own character, and it cannot be denied that he has a perfect right to do that. He could scarcely rest quietly under the very damaging charges which have been brought against him, and thus the issue will have to be tried whether he or Mr. BEECHER has spoken the truth.

The five Central American Republics—Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica—are again discussing the propriety of forming a Federal Union. These States possess a population of a little more than two millions and a half, and their united territory includes about one hundred and seventy-five thousand square miles. If they were really to unite, they would form a nation about equal in population to the United States of Colombia, and there would be some reason to hope that they would make progress in civilization, and the development of the resources of the region. The proposed union, however, is merely intended to be a loose confederation, possessing no central powers, and capable of accomplishing nothing but the creation of additional offices. Such a union has already been tried more than once by those very States, and has each time been soon abandoned. Whether the plan of union proposed by Guatemala is or is not adopted will therefore be a matter of little consequence. The formation of a confederation would not increase the value of Guatemalan bonds, but it probably would increase the number of Central American revolutions, since the election of the Federal President would furnish a new pretext for insurrection and civil war.

It gives a curious insight into the instability of the political institutions of France to find that a member of the Assembly should have thought it necessary to assure that body that Marshal MACMAHON "pledges his respect for the newly-elected Senators." Even if the seventy-five Senators recently elected by the Assembly are rather more liberal in their political creed than the Right Centre find quite agreeable, they are at least the creatures of the Constitution, and in a well-regulated State it should hardly be necessary to announce from time to time that the Executive has the utmost respect for the Constitution. Two facts have been forgotten in the comments made by some of our newspapers on the choice of these Senators. One is that there are but seventy-five of them, while three hundred is the full number of the new Senate. The other is that they are elected for life, and, therefore, in the words of M. DUFAURE, "occupy a position in the Government second only to that of the Marshal." It is too soon to speculate about the political complexion of the new Senate till the result of the indirect elections for the choice of the other 225 members of the second chamber has been declared. It is obvious, however, that the natural tendency of the section of life Senators will be toward Conservative opinions.

## THE ATTACKS ON SECRETARY BRISTOW.

The Secretary of the Treasury is beginning to pay some of the penalties which seem to be exacted from every man who in public life undertakes to do his duty thoroughly. His prosecution of the persons—official and otherwise—who have been engaged in defrauding the revenue, has been a remarkable one, both for the completeness of its success and for the entire absence of all ostentation on the part of its principal author. The Secretary has gone about this particular department of his business as systematically, and with as much clearness in his projects and practical sense in his methods, as he has shown in his treatment of still larger subjects. He has attacked the various Rings in all their parts, and at so many different points, that they have made hardly a show of resistance. Men who a few weeks since, when proceedings were first begun against them, threatened, and probably themselves believed, that they could force the Secretary to resign and control the entire policy of the Government, quailed before the preparations that Mr. BRISTOW had made, and, confessing their guilt, threw themselves on the mercy of the courts. Whatever may have been the real or supposed power of the Rings, it has availed them absolutely nothing against the skill, the energy, and the firmness of the prosecution—a prosecution, which was actually, as well as apparently, under the guidance of the Secretary of the Treasury. And all that has been done has been accompanied by no blowing of trumpets or sounding of gongs. Mr. BRISTOW has not been about the country, attending agricultural fairs, and preaching the doctrine that he is the sole prophet of reform. He did not ask any one to make his "policy" an "issue" in the recent elections. He has not sought or granted any interviews with admiring correspondents. He has simply conducted the business of his office with unusual vigor and fidelity, and left his reputation to take care of itself.

It was not to be expected, however, that he would be allowed to pursue this course unmolested. The men whom he is trying to bring to justice are as desperate as they are unprincipled, and they have finally determined to see if they cannot break the force of the Secretary's blows at them by destroying his good name. In this they enjoy some advantages. They are themselves numerous; they have plenty of money; they control a certain number of newspapers; they can invent and circulate falsehoods with no inconvenient embarrassment as to facts, and when one set does not stick another can be started. It is a cowardly and contemptible game, but men with the prison doors open just before them cannot be expected to be very scrupulous. It must be confessed, however, that thus far the conspirators against the Treasury have shown very little skill in their mode of procedure. They first undertook to drag the Secretary's name into the evidence in the court at St. Louis; but here they exposed themselves to the complete exposure of their scheme by a very few moments' cross-examination. Next they undertook to propagate their malicious rumors from Washington, starting with the notion that there was a radical difference of feeling between the President and Secretary, and that the latter was suspected by the former to be actuated by selfish motives. But this line was soon abandoned, because there was not the slightest hope of convincing the public that a prosecution so thorough and successful as that of the Whisky Ring had been, proceeded from divided counsels.

The last attack of the Ring is more scandalous than those which have been previously undertaken, but although made on Christmas morning in Chicago, it has already been completely met and its authors shown to have been guilty of the most blundering falsehoods. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, for reasons undoubtedly satisfactory to its managers and to the Whiskey Ring of Chicago generally, has enlisted in the task of ruining the Secretary's reputation—an object for which the paper has staked what repution it has of its own, and is in a fair way to lose it. It published on Saturday a long article, with a series of extravagant and vulgar head-lines, full of insinuations, and with one direct charge against the Secretary. The insinuations were that Mr. BRISTOW was impelled by ambition only in his prosecution of the Whisky Rings; that he was himself indirectly interested with men who had defrauded the revenue; that his family connections allied him to some of the Louisville distillers; and finally—and this was the only specific accusation—that the Secretary ordered the release of whisky which had been seized, and which belonged to former clients of his, who had tried through him to get it released before he was appointed Secretary. These charges were said to be made on the authority of Gen. BABCOCK, who was to go before a Congressional committtee and support them, in order to relieve himself from prosecution, which it was alleged he could do under a law that was quoted.

The discrepancies between the *Inter-Ocean's* article and the truth are numerous. In the first place, Gen. BABCOCK will not go before a Congressional committee to make any statements criminating the Secretary in hopes of securing immunity for himself, because the law will not grant him immunity. In the next place, Gen. BABCOCK himself denies that he has ever directly or indirectly authorized any such statements. In the third place, it is denied from St. Louis that the reference to the Secretary's connections there is correct. In the fourth place, the whisky which the Secretary is said to have liberated because he was interested with the distillers, is still under seizure, and has not been released. Finally, as to the general insinuations as to motives, they are worthless. A good act implies a good motive. The Secretary's acts speak for themselves. The course of the *Inter-Ocean* also speaks for itself, and the suspicions it gives rise to will lend added interest to the trials of the Chicago Ring, which commence next week.

## NEW LIGHT ON LOCAL POLITICS.

Some people act on the principle that it is only necessary to repeat a falsehood often enough to give it vitality. Unfortunately, this confidence in the gullibility of human nature is too often justified. Every English mail brings us back echoes of the shallow misrepresentations which formed the stock in trade of the daily and weekly organs of Tammany Hall before and immediately after election. Now it is the *Daily News* which gravely asserts that "Mr. MORRISSEY is at the head of the Tammany Ring," and that his "accession to power" was closely connected with the escape of TWEED. Again, it is the *Saturday Review* which repeats the same preposterous blunders, with the addition of others of its own, in these terms: "The notorious MORRISSEY, formerly a pugilist, and at one time a convict, [*sic*] * * * wrested the control of the City Democracy from one KELLY. * * * It is not surprising that the occasion was regarded as favorable for the escape of TWEED from justice."

It is tolerably certain that no man would be allowed, in the columns of the *Saturday Review*, to display ignorance like this about the politics of Denmark or the Swiss Cantons. Certainly, no second-rate American newspaper blunders in this fashion about the affairs of Great Britain. A writer who discusses with so much confident dogmatism the local politics of New-York City, ought not to have made three palpable misstatements in as many lines. The facts are that Mr. MORRISSEY was never a convict; that the majority of the City Democracy still follows the lead of "one KELLY," and that "the occasion" of Tammany Hall's defeat was a new misfortune instead of a stroke of good luck for TWEED. If his money was spent in aid of any candidates, it was for those of Tammany, and the men who were responsible for his escape were one and all of them nominees of that organization. Had English critics of our local politics only taken the trouble to find out why Mr. MORRISSEY was expelled from Tammany Hall, they might have avoided some very lamentable distortions of facts. But as they do not appear to have found out that he was expelled at all, it is hardly surprising that they have so persistently misrepresented his position in New-York politics.

It may be some excuse for perverted foreign views of our affairs to find that it is never difficult to match English newspaper blunders with something rather worse than blundering on the part of some local writer on the same subject. Its position as the favored beneficiary of Tammany Hall probably compels the *Tribune* to be the most persistent offender in this respect. Yesterday it attempted to aid in the reappointment of FITZ JOHN PORTER by referring to him as one who has "made himself obnoxous by saving money for the City." Mr. JOHN H. SHERWOOD and the large body of property-owners who share his opinions, ought to be very good authority in regard to the administration of Gen. PORTER. Their verdict is, "The Department of Public Works is fairly reeking with corruption, and the management under the present Commissioner will make the work done by the Tweed Ring economical."

But then, we are assured that Gen. PORTER has saved money by "bringing down the pay of City laborers to the market standard." What are the facts? In May, when the reduced rate of wages went into effect, the department employed 2,561 men at $2 per day—total daily expenditure, $5,122. In November, just before election, the department employed 3,270 men at $1 60 per day—total, $5,232. In other words, the City was paying in November $110 a day more to laborers on the boulevards and elsewhere than it was doing before the rate of wages was "reduced to the market standard." If any one believes that the City got more work for the money, such a person cannot certainly be found among the uptown property-owners, who have daily opportunity of observing this work and a very painful interest in its progress. So far as the Department of Public Works is concerned, the pay was reduced so that the number of men might be increased, and votes for the Tammany candidates thereby secured. Only yesterday, the City Paymaster testified before the Senate Committee that these laborers are so numerous as to be in one another's way, even if there were any proper supervision to secure efficient work. The ex-hangman, ISAACS, now almost blind, is one of the Sewer Inspectors employed by the Department of Public Works, and most of those employed in similar positions might be altogether blind, for all the good that the City secures from their services. Yet this is the kind of administration which the *Tribune* wants to see perpetuated in the Department of Public Works and to which English newspapers will probably point as fresh illustrations of the malign influence of Mr. MORRISSEY. Since the Senator-elect of the Fourth District is to be made responsible for the escape of TWEED, there seems to be no reason why he should not serve as a scapegoat for all the misgovernment which KELLY and his nominees perpetuate in this City.

## OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

It appears that Minister FOSTER has once more presented to the Mexican Government a proposition that the regular troops of the United States be permitted to follow marauders across the boundary. The refusal of the Government to consider this is very natural. Whatever else the Mexican may be—poor, defenseless, or depressed—he is always proud. The Executive Department of the Mexican Republic has no power to grant such a request without the leave of Congress. And if the Congress were to be asked to sanction the step, a storm of popular protest would instantly arise. For any one who understands the Mexican character, it would be difficult to imagine the Republic in such a plight that its citizens should consent to any surrender of the smallest particle of its sovereignty. It would be a short and easy termination of all difficulties, if our troops were intrusted with keeping peace on the Mexican border. If United States soldiers could chase the marauders into Mexican territory, instead of halting on the river bank, while the cowardly "greasers" shout back their derision from the other side of the stream, we should soon see a different state of things on the boundary. But this is out of the question. To grant us such a right of search would be to confess that Mexico was powerless to manage its own affairs.

We might as well ask for a slice of Mexican territory at once. And we know how tenaciously the people of that Republic have held on to the integrity of their domain. Even when the Liberal Government was as shadowy as that of the Cuban insurgents now is, and many times since, the proposition to alienate any part of their soil has been rejected with indignant emphasis. Minister FOSTER has been obliged to be specially explicit on this point, and to assure the Mexican Government that the United States have no intention of acquiring any portion of their territory. One might suppose that there ought to be no occasion for such a disclaimer. But, as Mr. FOSTER informed the Mexican Government, some American newspapers have been very urgent in their demands that speedy reprisals be made upon Mexico, and that annexation be resorted to in default of any other effective remedy for existing border troubles. If the disturbances along the line, which have now become chronic, shall extend westward to the Pacific, as they are likely to do, the "vigorous and aggressive policy" threatened by Minister FOSTER will soon become imperatively necessary. Indeed, it is not clear why such a policy has not been already adopted. Our people have borne very patiently with the predatory neighbors whom an ill-fortune has placed upon our southern and south-western borders. If Mexico were not a feeble power, we should have had a serious quarrel with her before now.

On the other hand, the filibustering, acquisitive spirit, which so readily manifests itself on our side of the line, ought to be checked at once. By the treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo, the boundary line between the United States and Mexico was run straight across the Peninsula of California, from the head of the Gulf, westward to the Pacific Ocean. For all practical purposes, then, the State of Baja California is as completely isolated from the rest of the Mexican Republic as Alaska is from ours. Various estimates of its productive resources, all more or less florid, have been made by explorers and visitors. These are usually given with the incidental remark that "Lower California will eventally become an integral part of our Union." There is no possible excuse, and no reason, for any such assertion. It is a piece of impertinence of which no right-thinking American citizen should be guilty. This territory is the property of a neighbor. Poor he may be, lawless and reckless even, but we should not dream of coveting his soil, mines, and timber if he were powerful and ready to defend himself. We have no right to insult him with proposals to take any part of his domain away from him, even though we may fancy that we can use it and govern it better than he can. But in the meantime, diplomacy ought to be exhausted before it is admitted that our troubles with Mexico cannot be peacefully and honorably settled.

## JONES AND GUIBORD.

The opposition to the burial of HENRY JONES in a Philadelphia cemetery naturally recalls the Guibord difficulty in Montreal. The points in which the two cases differ are not on the side of the Trustees of the Philadelphia cemetery, GUIBORD, while an orthodox Roman Catholic, bought the right of burial in a Roman Catholic cemetery, and it was asserted that when he fell under the censure of the Church, he forfeited that right. JONES, on the other hand, was at the time of his death of precisely the same color as he was when he bought his lots in Mount Moriah Cemetery. Had the latter cemetery been avowedly designed exclusively for white people—had JONES been white at the time of his purchase, and had he afterward perversely become a colored man in spite of due warning and remonstrance—those who refused to give burial to his colored remains might have felt that they had at least as much show of justice for their course as had the Montreal Roman Catholics. But, inasmuch as JONES' color was fixed and familiar to every one when he bought his lot, the Trustees who then received his money without the slightest protest—thinking perhaps that some lucky accident in connection with nitro-glycerine might prevent the question of his actual burial from ever being raised—have now no shadow of sophistry with which to defend their attempt to defraud the dead man of his rights.

As our readers already know, JONES' friends have followed the example of the Montreal Canadian Institute, and applied to the courts to enforce their claim. The Court of Common Pleas has decided to grant a mandamus to compel the Trustees to permit the burial of JONES, but the matter has yet to be carried to a higher court. There seems to be little doubt as to the ultimate decision. The right of JONES to use the burial lot which was sold to him with a full knowledge that he was a colored man is so plain that the courts can hardly fail to enforce it.

When the question is finally settled in JONES' favor, and his body is laid in Mount Moriah Cemetery, the Trustees will again appear at a vast disadvantage in comparison with those of the Montreal cemetery. When GUIBORD was forcibly buried, his grave was promptly cursed, and thus forever separated from the rest of the cemetery by an invisible but potent barrier. The Roman Catholics could thus assert that, though defeated at law, they had virtually gained a victory. They had insisted that GUIBORD should never be buried in consecrated ground, and they carried their point by contriving that he should be buried in accursed ground. The Philadelphian Trustees have not this resource open to them. Not one of them is qualified to curse real estate in any really effective way. They may curse their ill-fortune at law, and the negro race in general, but they cannot so curse JONES' burial lot as to render it in any way less holy and eligible than any other lot. Unless they go over to the Roman Catholic Church in a body, and carry their stockholders with them, there is no possible way in which they can command the services of any priest who can curse a burial lot in a workmanlike and permanent manner.

There are many millions of graves in the United States, but among them all is none more honorable than that of the gallant Col. SHAW, whom the rebels at Fort Wagner "buried under his niggers." But the Trustees of Mount Moriah Cemetery assure us that they and their stockholders are made of finer clay than SHAW. They cannot bear the thought that the body of a colored man should molder within the same inclosure in which their own bodies are to lie. They do not propose, if they can help it, to rise on the last day in company with a negro, and they doubtless blush for the Caucasian race when they reflect upon the spectacle which SHAW will present on that occasion standing among the brave black soldiers with whom he was proud to die.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Dr. Von Bülow last evening entered upon a second series of concerts at Chickering Hall, his reappearance in New-York being greeted by the hearty applause of an audience numerous and appreciative. The programme included four concertos by Bach, and four numbers by Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, and Haydn. The admirers of classical music had certainly no cause to complain of the selections, and, whatever the average concert-goer may have apprehended from so much severity of taste as the numbers bore evidence to, the result, it is pleasant to observe at once, was gratifying to everybody. Dr. Von Bülow is, indeed, at his best in compositions of this sort. The elegant simplicity of his reading, the perfection of his mechanism, and the mastery of tone by means of which he brings into prominence every detail of a work and imparts infinite variety to what would else seem dull repetition, shine forth with matchless brilliancy in his interpretation of the classics, and the impression of even the dryest pieces bears no proportion whatever to their apparent interest. Yet, last evening, as on previous occasions, some of Dr. Von Bülow's performances were felicitous among all others, and where the composer was more sunny in spirit and less formal in delivery, the effect was unusually marked. The listeners were quite carried away by his rendering—a delightfully fanciful one, and replete with those touches of color which even Rubinstein did not always have at his command—of Mozart's fantasia in C minor; and the rondo in C major, by Haydn, which followed the fantasia, was caroled out with a blitheness which communicated itself at once to the whole assemblage and found expression in a burst of delighted applause. Still more striking as an exhibition of technique and almost as inspiriting was Dr. Von Bülow's execution of Bach's "Concerto in the Italian style," full of tune and quaintness, while Handel's prelude and fugue, and the chaconne in F minor were given with the dignity and vigor which the German pianist excels in imparting to kindred subjects. Dr. Von Bülow's one other solo was an adagio, with variations, opus 34, by Beethoven. The list of concertos embraced, with the "Italian," one in C major, for two pianos and double-string quartet, one in D minor, for three pianos and strings, and one in D minor, for four pianos and strings. Mr. Richard Hoffman, a young and very pretty débutante and a pupil of Dr. Von Bülow, Miss Marion Brown by name, and Mrs. Charles B. Foote took part in the concertos, while a passable double quartet assisted, under the leadership of Mr. Matzka. The performance of these works was precise and animated, though it is open to doubt if the presentation of one of the three would not have been sufficient for the glorification of Bach and the edification of a miscellaneous public. Of the individual merits of the ladies it was, of course, impossible to form an opinion. The programme for to-morrow's concert is as follows:

1. W. A. Mozart, grand quintette in E flat, for piano, oboe, clarionette, horn, and bassoon; 2. L. Spohr, romanza "La Rosa," Miss Lizzie Cronyn; 3. L. Van Beethoven, (a) sonate pathetique, opus 13; (b) rondo capriccioso, opus 129; 4. Mercadante, canzonetta, "La Primavera," Miss Lizzie Cronyn; 5. Ant. Rubinstein, grand quintette, opus 55, for piano, flute, oboe, horn, bassoon.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

At the Academy of Music last evening Theodore Wachtel appeared in Rossini's grand opera of "William Tell." Of the opera it is not necessary to speak at length, as it is already familiar to the public of New-York. Having a plot founded upon a popular Swiss tradition made immortal by the glowing verse of Schiller, the work naturally possesses peculiar interest for Germans and for those familiar with the German tongue. Through it Rossini has won popular recognition in Germany, a land whose people are not lavish in their praise of anything which can be termed *ausländisch* or foreign in music. And indeed it would be difficult for the most enthusiastic admirer of the German style to find fault with the work in question. Unlike the other great opera which Rossini has given to the world, it owes its success not so much to the fascinating melodies with which it abounds as to the classical correctness with which it is written. Because of this, and of other attractive features, it always finds favor in German musical circles, and last evening the announcement that it would be produced called together a very large number of the best German residents of the City. Wachtel, who assumed the rôle of *Arnold*, was in excellent voice and appeared to great advantage, and just here we may state that in our judgment he has lost none of the fire and brilliancy which made him famous. Of the support which Herr Theodore Wachtel received last evening we do not speak with flattery. Most of the minor characters were but indifferently well filled, and Herr Gunzburger, who essayed the rôle of *William Tell*—in the hands of a competent artist always a grateful one—demonstrated very clearly in the commencement that he was unable to fill the part which he had assumed. In the highly dramatic market place scene he was particularly weak. Mme. Wagner, however, who appeared as *Mathilde*, made amends, to a great extent, for the shortcomings of some of her associates. She sang charmingly, winning loud and frequent applause, and gaining many new friends. Fraulein Kuster, too, who assumed the rôle of *Gemmy*, was both pleasing and effective. The performance as a whole was passable, and many of the passages were rendered with an artistic finish and grace which left nothing to be desired. Wachtel was particularly pleasing in the solo beginning "O muss mein Herz dem Kummer Liebe weihn!" and in the aria in the fourth act which commences, "*Stiege herauf, Du Geist der blutzen Rache!*" Mme. Wagnor's grand aria, "*Du stiller Wald,*" was demanded a second time, and the terzet in the fourth act, which was sung with great spirit, was also repeated. The orchestra, under the direction of Herr Neuendorff, did very effective service.

### ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The Oratorio Society of New-York sang "The Messiah" at their second concert, given at Steinway Hall, last evening. The concert was chiefly interesting on account of the excellence of the choral work, but the solo music was also fairly rendered. The soloists were Miss Emma C. Thursby, soprano; Miss Anna Drasdil, contralto; Mr. George Simpson, tenor, and Mr. A. E. Stoddard, baritone. Mr. S. P. Warren was the organist, and Dr. Leopold Damrosch conducted.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE.

There is doubtless good ground for the general assumption that too elaborate stage pageantry is apt to militate against the more sterling qualities of dramatic representation. Some of our modern comedies will go a long way toward sustaining this proposition, but it must be admitted that there are exceptional instances where spectacular effects are rather in aid of than detrimental to the pieces to which they are allied. There are some plays which, by their very nature, require the utmost elaboration in the matter of accessories. "Henry V." is of this order, and "Julius Cæsar" is another play the stage value of which is much enhanced by the most liberal setting. Expectation has been for some time on tip-toe in respect to its representation at Booth's, and now that it has been presented to the public, expectation will probably settle down into composure and satisfaction. The performance of last night drew together one of the largest and most anxious audiences which ever attended a theatre in the City, and the long waits which cannot be entirely separated from first night representations did not in any way ruffle its patience. We do not pretend to give a full and elaborate review of a performance which was yet in vigorous progress when the small hours were approaching, but we can at all events indicate a success which has every element of endurance. Viewing it as a pageant, it is, beyond question, superb, but its chief value lies in the fact that the great merits of the tragedy are never made subservient to mere theatrical display. We have all the splendor and blazonry of old Rome, but the mighty spirits who swayed the times, and bent occasion to their ardent wills and purposes, stand out conspicuously from this background of gorgeous color and perfected details. After all, these things are but accessories which give dignity to the great personages who fill the scene. The power and security of *Cæsar* are enhanced by the magnificence of the procession to the sports of the Lupercal, and the daring of the conspiracy which contemplates his "taking off" is thus made more vivid. The nobility of *Brutus'* character is never overshadowed by the splendor of the scenes through which he moves, and the spare *Cassius*, with his deep designs and conspirator's front, is altogether a more prominent personage when the power that surrounds *Cæsar* is shown as prominently as it is in this representation. In a word, the management of Booth's has effected a most excellent and intelligent conjunction of theatrical display and the essentially intellectual attributes of dramatic performance. In distributing the leading rôles as they have been distributed, it was quite impossible that the more valuable qualities of the tragedy could be dwarfed. The three principal parts are assigned to Messrs. Davenport, Barrett, and Bangs, who fill respectively the rôles of *Brutus*, *Cassius*, and *Marc Antony*. That such actors could not be lost in any profusion of pageantry seems intelligible enough. Their individuality is too distinct, and they indentify themselves too closely with the grand antique spirit of the Romans whom they represent, to be overborne by the brave show with which they are surrounded. The picture which *Cassius* presents when he incites *Brutus* to conspiracy, and the subtle workings of his mind, are not readily lost sight of, while the franker nature of *Brutus*, as Mr. Davenport depicts it, is not to be obscured by the abundant garniture of the play. To do full justice to this representation of "Julius Cæsar" it will be necessary to return to the subject again, when all delays are reduced to a minimum and all roughnesses are worn off. For the present, it will suffice to say that it is put on the stage on a scale of the most elaborate splendor, and that the leading parts are admirably acted. The third act, which represents the assassination of *Cæsar*, is intended to realize the picture which Gérome has put on canvas, and in every detail the execution is excellent. The performance which caught the favor of the house most last night was that of Mr. Lawrence Barrett, whose *Cassius* is in every respect a most finished performance. Abundant applause was also bestowed on Mr. Davenport and Mr. Bangs, and the recognition of the entire representation was, as was perfectly fitting, spontaneous and emphatic.

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Seven performances of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," which was last evening reproduced at Wallack's Theatre, will span the comparatively quiet period which is to precede the rentrée, on Monday next, of Mr. Lester Wallack. The promise of the coming week, however, ought not to deter any one desirous of witnessing an excellent performance of a charming play from enjoying the revival of "The Romance," which is an exceedingly fine piece, and which is capitally acted and placed upon the stage at Wallack's. More than this we need scarcely say at present, for the drama and its interpreters are thoroughly well known to most readers. The "cast" includes, as it did a few months since, Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. W. J. Carroll, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Effie Germon, and Miss Ione Burke, besides a little girl of remarkable grace and cleverness, Miss Laura Thorpe by name.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM.

An actor popular with a large portion of New-York theatre-goers, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, is filling the last week of his engagement at Wood's Museum, the play being, for the first half of the week, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," and for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinée, "The Octoroon." "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" is presented in a careful and creditable manner, Mr. Chanfrau as *Bob. Brierly* receiving strong support from the stock company. Mr. A. H. Sheldon sustains the part of *Green Jones* with a most amusing drawl and an evident appreciation of the possibilities of the character. Miss Louise Sylvester as *May Edwards* enlists the warmest sympathy of the gallery as the unfortunate heroine, and gains no little applause from all quarters of the house by her singing of several tuneful songs. Mrs. M. L. Berrell as *Mrs. Willoughby*, Miss Nellie Sandford as *Emily St. Evremond*, and Miss Therese Wood as *Sam Willoughby*, fill out the cast. The announcements for this and next week at this theatre are such as can hardly fail to attract large audiences. Every day of this week a matinée performance will occur. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, the attraction will be an Oriental spectacle entitled "Cherry and Fair Star." On Wednesday "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," and on Saturday "The Octoroon," are to be acted. On New Year's Day, finally, there will be a representation of "Gil, the Miller; or, Whose Wife was She?" at 11 in the morning, in addition to the afternoon and evening performances.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

"Nimble Nip" is the attraction for holiday week at the Olympic Theatre, and draws large audiences, to whom it affords a great deal of pleasure. The local hits incidental to the pantomime are numerous, and are highly appreciated, for they are endowed with all possible prominence by capital acting. Our Army and Navy, comprising eighty young girls in bright uniforms, under the direction of Miss Alice Bennett, exhibit wonderful proficiency in drill. The tableaux are also excellent, particularly the transformation scene. Mr. Bland Holt as *Nimble Nip*, the clown, and Mr. William B. Cahill as *Pantaloon*, are the favorites, and display wonderful ingenuity and agility in the pantomimic act. Mr. John Hart, the much-liked comedian, appears in several characteristic sketches, and Messrs. Johnson and Bruno are, as usual, most cordially greeted in their acrobatic songs and dances. Messrs. Harper and Stansill, the one-legged dancers; Mr. George S. Knight, the Dutch character singer, and Mr. Pat Rooney, the Irish comedian, are the other performers of note. The programme at the Olympic is unchanged for the whole week, and will be interpreted at special matinée performances on Wednesday and Saturday.

## OBITUARY.

### HON. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON.

Hon. William A. Richardson died of paralysis at his home in Quincy, Ill., yesterday morning. Mr. Richardson was born in Fayette County, Ky., in 1811; graduated at the Transylvania University; studied law; was admitted to the Bar before attaining his twentieth year, and soon after settled in Illinois, He served several terms in the State Legislature, and was Speaker of the Assembly in 1844. In 1846 he served as a Captain in the Mexican war, and on the battle-field of Buena Vista was promoted to the Coloneley of his regiment. In 1847 he was elected a Representative in Congress from Illinois, where he continued to serve, by re-election, until in 1856, when he resigned. He was appointed Governor of Nebraska by President Buchanan, in 1857, which office he resigned in 1858. In 1860 he was, against his wishes, re-elected a member of Congress, but before the expiration of his term he was appointed a United States Senator for the unexpired term of Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Richardson was the life-long friend and admirer of the statesman whom he succeeded in the United States Senate. The two men first became acquainted when Douglas was teaching school in Winchester, Ill.; their intimacy was never broken, save by death. It was "Uncle Billy" Richardson who did more toward pushing Mr. Douglas forward than any other person. It was in recognition of this fact, and because of their well-known intimacy, which partly induced Gov. Richard Yates to appoint Mr. Richardson to the vacancy caused by Senator Douglas' death. Mr. Richardson was ever a Democrat of intense Bourbon proclivities. During the past fifteen years he persistently refused to acknowledge any necessity of changing the creed of the old party in the slightest degree. He knew no faith but Democracy, nor would he give his influence in support of any but the regular nominee. Refusing to accept the Cincinnati platform, he was one of the few who at Louisville nominated Hon. Charles O'Conor as their standard-bearer in the campaign of 1872. Subsequently he avoided associating with any save the most earnest Bourbons, and was one of those who at Springfield last Winter tried to prevent a coalition between the Democratic and Liberal members of the General Assembly in that State, but without success. Mr. Richardson was a man of considerable ability and of strict integrity. As a lawyer he was a successful practitioner, and some years ago was considered rich. But of late years he neglected his business affairs and doubtless died a poor man.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. William B. Thompson, one of the oldest earthenware merchants of this City, died at his residence on Christmas morning. He had been an importer over fifty years, during which time he had only moved his place of business once, having been in Pearl street forty-two years and in Barclay street during the last eight years of his life. He was always highly esteemed on account of his honorable dealings and the strict attention which he gave to his business.

## LIBERIA.

### THE POLITICAL TROUBLES IN THAT REPUBLIC—CONTINUED STRUGGLES BY MISCHIEF-MAKING BLACKS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Information has been received here that several native tribes, encouraged by the success of the Grebro tribe, near Cape Palmas, made an attack recently on the settlers in another part of Liberia, but were vigorously repulsed. A private letter says that the peace of the Republic is somewhat disturbed by the question of color. President Roberts is much embarrassed on this account, the fact of his not being of pure African blood being objectionable to many who are. An intelligent negro from the West Indies, is the principal agitating spirit who seeks to establish a political color test, taking the side of the blacks against those of the light complexion. The more orderly of the Liberians would rejoice if they could be relieved of the leaders in this course of mischief.

## LAND DECISIONS.

### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—THE LAW OF HOMESTEAD AND PRE-EMPTION—TIMBER CULTURE AND SALT SPRINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Copp's *Land Owner* for December reports decisions of the Secretary of the Interior, establishing the following principles:

*Homesteads.*—The possession of an executor or administrator is, under the homestead law, the possession of the heirs or devisee, subject to the right of administration vested in the officer, and the time allowed by the court for the settlement of the estate must be counted for the heir or devisee in making final proof. The provisions of section 2,291 of the Revised Statutes are substantially complied with by continual cultivation for the period of five years by the heirs or devisee, personal residence not being required in their case. At a hearing to determine the abandonment in the case of the deceased homestead claimants, a certified copy of the will and other matters connected therewith may be introduced.

*Pre-emption.*—A mortgage unsatisfied at the date of proof and entry defeats a pre-emption claim; also decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to the effect that soldiers now in the Regular Army may, under section 2,293 of the Revised Statutes, perform the preliminary acts relating to homestead entries therein mentioned.

*Timber Culture.*—The planting of seeds or cuttings is not a compliance with the Timber Culture act, but the General Land Office does not inquire how the required trees are produced. If seeds or cuttings produce healthy-growing trees the law is complied with. A timber-culture settler may relinquish a portion of the land embraced in his entry and hold the remainder.

*Salt Springs.*—The existence of a salt spring on a tract of land withdraws it from the operation of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws, *vide* sections 2,258 and 2,289 Revised Statutes. A hearing for the purpose of proving the agricultural character of such land is not allowed.

*Mineral Lands and Railroad Grants.*—The question, "Can lands containing valuable deposits of mica, inuring, if agricultural, to the Union Pacific Railroad, be patented under the mining laws?" was answered: First—Lands containing valuable deposits of mica may be patented under the Mining law of May 10, 1872. Second—All minerals, except coal and iron, are excepted from the grants to railroads.

Secretary Chandler has reversed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of Swift against the California and Oregon Railroad, holding that the right of the company attached to the lands in the Marysville district claimed by Swift, upon the filing of the survey of its road in 1867, and that Swift's entry cannot be sustained, he having given a mortgage on the land, which was unsatisfied at the date of proof and entry.

## THE NEWPORT BURIAL CASE.

### LETTER OF BISHOP HENDRICKEN TO THE FATHER OF THE DEAD CHILD—THE OBSEQUIES TO BE PERFORMED WHEN REQUIRED.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 27.—Bishop Hendricken has sent to Manuel De Fray, of Newport, the following response to the appeal in the burial case, which has attracted considerable public attention:

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 27, 1875.

*Mr. Manuel De Fray:*

DEAR SIR: If you had carefully read the letter published by Rev. Mr. Grace in the Providence *Daily Journal* of the 22d inst. you would scarcely have found it necessary to address me on the subject of your daughter's burial. Rev. Mr. Grace distinctly says that he did not absolutely refuse Christian burial to your child, and that he would have performed the funeral service over her remains had they been brought to the church. He has at no time since your interview with him, if then, made even a semblance of refusing this service. If you inform him simply on what day and what hour you desire the obsequies performed at the church you will discover that an appeal to me was entirely unnecessary.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
THOMAS F. HENDRICKEN,
Bishop of Providence.

# GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

## *VIEWS OF A CELEBRATED CAVALRY OFFICER.*

### WHAT GEN. KILPATRICK KNOWS OF THE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THE WEST—AN ELABORATE DEFENSE FORTHCOMING OF THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your kind suggestion that you would publish whatever I might deem advisable to write in regard to the *Memoirs of General Sherman*, and the criticisms they have provoked, gives me an opportunity I have long desired. I have wished this, not to place before the public my opinions simply, but also the plain undeniable facts—with which I am conversant—and which must, in the opinion of all unbiased minds, set at rest the most important questions in controversy between Gen. Sherman and his critics.

It is but a few months since the General's *Memoirs* were given to the world, and great as was the interest manifested on the first days of publication, it has by no means abated, but on the contrary has increased. It would now appear as if the criticisms had but just commenced. During the last two months, throughout New-England, the Middle States, and the West—in all the many towns and cities I have visited, in railroad cars, at hotels—everywhere, I have been asked by old soldiers and interested citizens, "What do you think of Sherman's book?" "Has he been unjust to his old comrades?" "What do you think of the criticisms? Have they injured the General? What effect will they have on his military fame and popularity?" These and a hundred other questions, constantly asked, show the great interest his book has created, and how eager is the public to learn every fact which may throw light upon the questions in dispute, and enable the country to render honor to whom honor is due. With this end in view, I propose to place before your readers such facts as I am able to present, from having participated in the events recorded, and I desire to distinctly state that I do so entirely on my own responsibility, and without the knowledge or indorsement of a single officer whose name has been mentioned during this controversy.

Among the first to take exception to Gen. Sherman's *Memoirs* was Gen. J. H. Wilson, better known as "Cavalry Wilson," whose adverse criticisms were embodied in two articles published in the *Galaxy* for September and October—not, however, over his own signature. These were followed by a much more comprehensive and able criticism by H. V. Boynton, Esq., whose practical pen has contributed so much that is interesting and useful to the war literature of the country. This criticism the author has thought proper to publish in a volume uniform in type and binding with the two volumes of Sherman's *Memoirs*, and with a title so similar that great care is required in purchasing lest the two works become confounded, which might lead the uncharitable to infer that Mr. Boynton wrote his book more for his pecuniary benefit than for the benefit of history. These gentlemen arraign Gen. Sherman before the world on a general charge of distorting history, arrogating to himself laurels won by others, and, lastly, of military incapacity as a General. As regards the latter they specify:

*First*—In conducting his army through the swamps of Chickasaw.

*Second*—That he failed to perform the duty assigned him at the great battle of Missionary Ridge.

*Third*—The failure to capture or destroy Johnston's army at Dalton, and unjustly censuring Gen. McPherson for its escape.

*Fourth*—Incapacity at the battle of Atlanta.

*Fifth*—Carelessness in allowing Hardee to escape from Savannah.

*Sixth*—Incapacity and carelessness at the battle of Bentonville; and a general denial that he was in any way whatever the originator of his great campaign known as "Sherman's march to the sea."

But the most serious of all the charges they bring against the General is, that he has willfully done great injustice to his brother officers, such as Logan, Blair, Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas, Hooker, and McPherson.

With the single exception of the battle of Missionary Ridge, in which the important part borne by Gen. Sherman has been so unjustly and so ignorantly criticised, I do not intend to speak of his career and of his critics until after he had assumed command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, at Nashville, March 18, 1864, at which place I had the honor to report to him, and was placed in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland.

I take it for granted that no man has a right to criticise the great battles of the war, and the Generals who commanded in them, unless he himself was present on the field, and even then not unless he possessed a knowledge of military affairs of a very high order. Sherman's critics do not claim they were present when McPherson failed to seize the railroad above Resacca and hold it till Schofield and Thomas could come up. All they profess to know of the great "March to the Sea" is what they have gathered from officers inimical to Sherman, and from orders and telegrams relating to other matters, obscure and uncertain in character, and sent from such places and on such occasions that they could not, and did not, indicate a movement from Atlanta to Savannah. And, so far as we can judge from the criticisms produced, their authors—whatever else may be their accomplishments—have certainly failed to exhibit a sufficient knowledge of the great "art of war" to justify them in placing their opinions in opposition to so great and successful a soldier as Gen. Sherman. The criticisms which relate to Gen. Sherman's record during the first years of the war I leave for the officers and soldiers of his command, who no doubt stand ready to answer them whenever they shall deem it necessary. I shall speak only of what came under my own observation, and from information which I gathered from Gens. Thomas, Schofield, McPherson, Howard, Slocum, and Hooker, and from other officers of rank and position with whom I served and with whom I was on terms of the most intimate relationship. I do not remember ever to have heard any one of these officers question an act or order of Gen. Sherman on any occasion, save in the single exception of Gen. Hooker, of which I shall speak hereafter. No man can expect to enter upon a controversy like that which is now going on between Gen. Sherman and his critics and escape criticism himself; in my case it will be a very easy matter, so conscious am I that the mistakes and military blunders made by me during the war by far outnumber the victories won by my command, the result of good judgment and well-matured plans on my part; and I congratulate the critics of Gen. Sherman on the easy task they have before them. I believe, however, that every soldier who struck a blow for the Union, in whatever sphere he operated, did the best he knew; and if he failed, he failed simply because it was not his to command success. I only ask the same fair and generous construction to be placed upon the humble part I took in the great war of the rebellion.

Should Gen. Sherman have written his *Memoirs*? We are told that Gen. Sherman never should have written his *Memoirs*; yet in doing so he has only followed the example of other great commanders. Cæsar, Napoleon, and Napier are notable examples, and Gen. Badeau, one of Gen. Grant's military family, has written a life of Gen. Grant which is just as personal as if it had been written by Grant himself. But aside from well-established precedents, Gen. Sherman had especial reasons why he should give to the country his memories and impressions of the theatre of war in which he operated, as also his testimony in regard to facts that had been distorted by unfriendly writers to his injury. Of all the great soldiers of our late war, Gen. Sherman has been the most criticised. From the day of his treaty with Johnston at Durham Station, N. C., down to the present time, attack after attack has followed in quick succession, from Secretary Stanton down to men wholly insignificant were it not that respectable newspapers publish their writings and sayings. I know that these unjust attacks and determined efforts to rob Gen. Sherman of his well-earned laurels have had no little effect on his nervous temperament and sensitive nature, and he had a right—nay, it was his duty—to place his *Memoirs* before the world while most of the actors in the great drama of the rebellion are still living, that all questions in dispute may be settled now. Indeed, it is a just source of regret that he did not publish them years ago. But it is a fortunate circumstance that there is one man in the nation whose position is so secure, whose ambition is so completely satisfied, who[se] character is so fearless and independent that he dares to tell the truth in regard to the great war of the rebellion. In his *Memoirs* he has given his impressions of the men who figured in those trying times, their deeds, and the motives which in his opinion actuated them, as he had an undoubted right to do. He has described the campaigns and battles in which he took part as a subordinate, and others where he was in supreme command; and no matter what men may write or say, either from revenge or for profit, all that he has written will be acknowledged as history, and conclusive.

From the first shot that opened up the battle till its close, it was the clear brain and strong arm of Sherman on which they most relied. "Had Sherman or McPherson fallen, the battle would have been lost," said Gen. Grant, in speaking of the battle of Shiloh; and at Missionary Ridge the most important battle of all the war after Gettysburg, (for it made Grant Lieutenant General, and placed Sherman in command of all the armies of the West,) Sherman was given the post of honor, and a task to perform in which if he had failed, (as Wilson and Boynton both assert) the battle would have been lost, and Bragg could have held the army of Grant absolutely besieged at Chattanooga.

These remarks and explanations I have thought it proper to make before entering upon a defense of Gen. Sherman as against the unjust criticisms to which he has been subjected through the publication of his *Memoirs*.

But I cannot close this communication without venturing the remark that at that critical period of the war when Hood, with an energy and daring worthy of a better cause, cut loose from all incumbrances, crossed the Chattahoochee, and turned the faces of his men toward the rich granaries of the North-west; when Lee, with his compact lines of rebel steel held Grant at bay about Richmond and Petersburg, and the whole nation was waiting almost in despair for some word of hope and cheer, Sherman, with the valor of a Cortez, on that memorable 12th of November, severed his communications with the North and set forth upon his great march to the sea. When I remember how the country trembled then as the booming of his guns grew fainter and fainter in the distance; how the prayers that ascended to heaven for his success and the safety of his men were followed by cheers upon cheers over his wonderful achievement, and the whole nation, from the humblest citizen up to the immortal Lincoln, would have crowned him as the bravest and the best of all our union leaders—it is hard to realize that in ten short years it requires the pen of any writer to defend such a man from the charge of incapacity as a General and want of courage as a soldier. JUDSON KILPATRICK.

## *NAVAL MATTERS.*

### ACCIDENT TO THE MONITOR CATSKILL—THE ASIATIC STATION—RECENT ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Just as the United States monitor Catskill was leaving the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, and when off the Arsenal Point, on Thursday afternoon, the rod of her air-pump broke, and her engines were consequently disabled. She was towed to Alexandria by the Navy-yard tug Rescue, and anchored. Workmen were sent down from the yard to repair the broken machinery, which was done by Christmas morning, and the Catskill started yesterday on her way to New-York.

Dispatches have been received by the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Reynolds, commanding the Asiatic Station, dated Woosung, China, Nov. 7, at which place he had just arrived in the Tennessee, from Manila, via Amoy. From Woosung he was going to Shanghai, a few miles distant, then to Nagasaki and Yokohama. The Monocacy had been ordered to Tien-tsin. The Ashuelot and Palos were undergoing repairs. The Kearsarge was at Cheefoo, but expected to reach Nagasaki by the middle of December. A representative of the Tuo-tai visited the Tennessee at Amoy, and was surprised at everything he saw. Visits were made to the vessel by Rev. Mr. Talmadge, Rev. Mr. Kip, and Rev. Mr. Rapalje, missionaries of the United States at Amoy.

The Swatara arrived at Para, Brazil, Nov. 30, and sailed Dec. 3 for Port Royal, S. C.

Surgeon E. D. Payne is ordered to the Vandalia. Lieut. T. Strong is detached from the Wabash and Lieut. William A. Hadden from the Alarm and ordered to the Vandalia. Lieut. H. G. O. Colby is detached from the Tennessee, Asiatic station, and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon George C. Lippincott, from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the Vandalia.

## *ALABAMA CLAIMS.*

### SUIT AGAINST THE ASSIGNEES OF A CLAIM BY THE ORIGINAL SUFFERER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Messrs. Webb & Yznaga filed a bill to-day for Dimon Hubbard, of San Francisco, against Osgood & Stetson, Senator Cole, Secretary Bristow, and Controller R. W. Taylor for an injunction to prevent the payment to or by the defendants of certain moneys. During the war Hubbard purchased certain goods in Boston, which were captured by the rebel vessels Alabama and Florida. He filed a claim in the Alabama Court, and in 1870 he assigned it to Osgood & Stetson to secure a loan of $500. Hubbard claimed that the assignment was made as collateral, but Osgood & Stetson claim that it was a bona fide purchase by them. The Alabama Court dismissed Hubbard's claim, and awarded the assignees $9,000, and Hubbard now applies to the Equity Court of the District of Columbia.

## *LOSSES BY FIRE.*

### THE HUDSON RIVER SUGAR REFINERY BURNED—LOSS $500,000.

The Hudson River Sugar Refinery, an extensive establishment near Hastings, owned by Messrs. Kattenhorn, Hopke, Offerman & Doscher, was destroyed by fire, which broke out about 9:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is about five hundred thousand dollars and the insurance $290,000. About one hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. The fire steamer John Fuller started for Hastings at 5 A. M. yesterday, in answer to a telegram, and poured four streams of water all day on the fire to prevent the further spreading of the flames. Mr. Offerman, of the firm, who resides in this City, visited the scene of the conflagration yesterday.

The stock-yards and sale stables of Howard Thompson, in Jacksonville, Ill., together with a large quantity of hay, corn, and oats, were burned Saturday night. The property was insured for $4,800, as follows: $1,800 in the North British and Merchants', of London; $2,000 in the Commercial Union, of London; and $1,000 in the Home, of Columbus, Ohio. The dwelling-house of Mrs. Fay was also burned; insured for $1,500 in the Franklin, of Philadelphia. The total loss is $20,000.

A school-house in Westerly, R. I., was burned yesterday. Loss, $1,[illegible].

OTHER FIRES.

A fire which is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, occurred yesterday morning in the grocery store of Charles Schnauter, at Broadway and Quincey street, Brooklyn, E. D., which occasioned a loss of $5,000; covered by insurance.

A large barn belonging to Eben Cook, at Eliot, N. H., was struck by lightning Sunday evening and burned, together with a quantity of hay and farming utensils. Loss $2,000; insured for $600.

The summer residence, at Brimfield, Mass., of Elijah T. Sherman, of New-York, was destroyed by an incendiary fire early yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $15,000; insured for $9,500.

## *"CONVEY THE WISE IT CALL."*

The St. Louis *Republican* boldly steals the whole of our household column from the Sunday edition of THE TIMES and two columns of "dog stories" collected by us, and gives its readers to understand that these contributions have been prepared especially for its own use. Such is newspaper enterprise.

## *EXCITEMENT IN A CHURCH.*

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The service at St. James' Presbyterian Church yesterday was marked by another exciting scene. The Pastor, Rev. Mr. Cameron, appeared to preach for the Unionists, but Rev. Mr. Burnett, of Hamilton, who had been called by the anti-Unionists to preach, gained the pulpit first amid the greatest show of anxiety, and proceeded with the service. The Pastor offered dissent from Mr. Burnett's remarks by several times calling out "false, false." Mr. Burnett was at the close roundly applauded.

# THE WARFARE IN CUBA.

## *THE LAST ORDER FROM VALMASEDA.*

### A PREMIUM ON MURDER—A METHOD OF SUPPRESSING THE INSURGENTS SIMILAR TO HIS OTHER FAMOUS ATTEMPTS—LITTLE BEING DONE BY THE ARMY.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1875.

A recent issue of the *Diario* devoted two columns to the remark attributed to Gen. Grant that he considered the independence of Cuba impossible, and that its annexation to the United States would cause immense damage to that country. In this, says the *Diario*, literally, "Gen. Grant speaks like a book—although he required seven years to convince himself of the fact." After the usual arguments concerning the impossibility of Cuban autonomy, the *Diario* concludes very sagely that the best thing Gen. Grant can do is to allow Spain to pacify her Antilla with the most complete independence, and the best thing Spain can do is to do it, and hasten by all imaginable means the termination of a struggle, the prolongation of which is causing her such grave injury.

Early last Sunday morning the Spanish mail steamer Mendez Nuñez arrived in port from Spain and Porto Rico, bringing among the passengers Gen. Laureano Sanz, ex-Captain General of Porto Rico. A committee from the Casino Español, of which Gen. Sanz is an honorary member, immediately went on board to welcome him. A number of speeches were made, and the committee returned on shore, Gen. Sanz remaining on board, as he was informed that Valmaseda would arrive that afternoon from head-quarters, and would place the Quinta de los Molinos at his disposal. An immense crowd had gathered on the wharves, for it had been whispered about that a demonstration was sure to be made, but, learning that Sanz would not land till late, it gradually dispersed. A few hours after he quietly came ashore, and went at once to the Quinta, where Valmaseda called on him Monday. He sailed yesterday for Spain in the steamer Havana.

Sunday afternoon Count Valmaseda arrived from Las Cruces, accompanied by his staff. He was received at the station by Acting Captain General Carbo and other officers, civil and military. His resignation, which it was currently reported he had telegraphed to Spain a few days previous, had been accepted, and Carbo ordered to assume charge *ad interim*. The *Diario* says that, according to its own advices, Gen. Jovellar's appointment as his successor had been made out even previous to Valmaseda's resignation, which does not look so complimentary for the Count. Valmaseda will sail for Spain on Christmas day in the steamer Santander. A number of his immediate adherents will accompany him and several officers who it is said are sent away by orders of the Royal Commissioner Rubi, who has found serious deficiencies in their public accounts. This personage has been indefatigable in his labors and examination into the condition of the finances, giving himself no rest. His efforts have undoubtedly been thought misdirected by the army contractors, cattle speculators, and the swarm of vampires that feed upon an army. Rubi is now directing all his energies to the collection of the unpaid taxes, and has made several orders and regulations concerning them.

VALMASEDA'S LAST ORDER.

The *Comercio*, a newspaper published in Sagua, contains the last paper bullet of Valmaseda, the latest effort of his genius toward putting down the insurrection. It is a decree offering rewards in money to whomsoever shall bring into head-quarters an insurgent, dead or alive, or shall give such information as may lead to the capture or destruction of the insurgent encampments. This order will rank on a par with the famous "white flag" proclamation of Valmaseda, which gained him the epithet of "butcher," and was issued in the first year of the insurrection—April, 1869—to the effect that every man over fifteen found away from his home without giving sufficient reason should be shot; every unoccupied house burned, and every house not flying a white flag as a signal of peace, reduced to ashes. This called for the protest of the President of the United States against such a mode of warfare. Dulce's proclamation of March previous, relative to the capture of vessels having on board men, arms, and ammunition intended for the insurgents, considering all persons captured in such vessels as pirates, and ordering their immediate execution, whatever their number, was another one of Spain's exceptional modes of conducting warfare, and the excuse for the Virginius massacre; while another order, only requiring the identification of chieftains and insurgent leaders taken in battle or otherwise, has often served as the authority whereby such prisoners were immediately shot. But this last of Valmaseda offers a premium for murder, and lets loose all the passions of revenge and treachery characteristic of the Spaniards. The following is a full translation of the order referred to:

> Those bands of outlaws that continue to burn the huts of the poor and defenseless countrymen, and not content with depriving them of their dwellings, also rob them of their effects and the honor of their daughters, have compelled me to adopt every kind of measure to exterminate them.
>
> For this purpose I hereby decree as follows: Every countryman who shall bring in to the head-quarters of the district, dead or alive, one of these bandits, so-called insurgents, shall be rewarded in the act with ten doubloons, [$170,] gold, and eleven doubloons if he also delivers his musket or carbine.
>
> Every countryman who shall furnish to the troops detailed and particular information where the insurgent encampments are situated, so that the same may be surprised or destroyed, shall receive from three to ten doubloons, according to the importance of such information and the merit of the capture thereby effected. Whosoever shall cause the death of an insurgent prefect or subprefect, or by information furnished to the troops shall bring about this result, shall be rewarded with fifteen doubloons, ($255.)
>
> To whomsoever shall denounce, with proof enough to permit the consequent punishment to fall legally, any protector or countenancer of the insurgents, or those who may be engaged in furnishing them goods of any description, shall be given six doubloons, this reward to be larger if the importance of the information warrants it.
>
> The Lieutenant Governors shall pay over, from the savings and deductions I have ordered to be made in the municipal estimates, the rewards referred to, drawing up therefor the proper vouchers for each service rendered. VALMASEDA.
>
> LAS CRUCES, Dec. 14, 1875.

The capture of a negro bandit, and his execution at Las Cruces, has been reported.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

According to the latest published official advices, the following are the military operations carried out in the Villas during the last week or so: The battalion Chasseurs Isobel II., in their operations from 11th to 15th inst., had skirmishes with the insurgents at the Zaza Ford, at Santa Elena, Arroyo Grande Jatibonico, and Arroyo Blanco. On every occasion the insurgents concealed the number of their losses, but left fourteen killed on the field, and one prisoner who was taken was immediately executed. A number of horses were captured, and various arms and equipments. The Spanish loss was but two soldiers wounded and several horses killed. The Volunteer Cavalry of Colon, stationed at the Hanabana, left that town on the 16th to encounter an insurgent party at a place called Ceiba Gorda, and succeeded in dispersing them with a loss of six rebels wounded. On the 19th part of the Camajuani forces had an encounter with the insurgents to the left of the River Sagua, near the Fuste plantation, killing one of them and capturing horses and machetes. The same day a large band of insurgents, stated to number some four hundred, approached close to the sugar plantation "La Estrella," but were driven off with considerable loss by the guerrilla and cavalry volunteer forces. On the 20th the Guardia Civil from Santa Clara and other forces fought an insurgent band near Palo Malo, which dispersed, leaving six of their number dead behind them. The night of the same day an ambuscade stationed at one of the fords of the Hanabana caused the death of one insurgent and captured a Remington, revolver, and machete. *El Alba*, of Santa Clara, reports the execution at that place on the morning of the 18th of Don Juan Yturralde, of Arteaga, and Don Juan Gomes, convicted by court-martial of *infidencia*. The former was a Spanish merchant, of the province of Santander, and had been Lieutenant of volunteers since 1869, and also Regidor, or Alderman in the City Council. The second was a Cuban, and the mayoral or overseer of the breeding farm El Purial, belonging to Yturralde's wife. Both were found guilty of correspondence with the enemy and furnishing them with money, provisions, and other articles; but it appears in this case that Yturralde, assisted by his overseer, afforded information and supplies to the insurgents in order to prevent his estates from being destroyed by them. Strong efforts were made to save his life, and committees from Cienfuegos and Santa Clara appealed to the Captain General in his behalf, but without avail. Valmaseda wanted to make an example.

No further reports of encounters with the insurgents have been reported, save the meagre ones already given above. Valmaseda says that orders have been given by insurgent chieftains to their subordinates not to risk any encounters with the troops, but to scatter and divide when attacked by forces less than their own, and to commit all possible depredations. There are now over forty thousand troops stationed throughout the Villas, literally stationed, for no operations are reported by them, and the grand and final battue which is to sweep the Villas clear and drive the insurgents beyond the "Trocha" has not yet been commenced, thanks to the inactivity produced by intrigues in Spain and the changes in the command of the island.

Private advices from Sagua state that on the 18th, and in full midday, a party of insurgents numbering about two hundred set fire to a sugar estate about six miles from that place, and destroyed cane enough to have made 700 hogsheads of sugar. They also burned the store, with all its stock of empty hogsheads and shooks for the crop, and the railroad cars belonging to the estate and used in taking the crop to point of shipment on the coast. When they retired they carried off with them about seventy of the negroes belonging to the estate. The insurgents were all on foot with the exception of two officers who were mounted. The leader was a white man, but the second in command was the dreaded negro insurgent chief "Caoba" or "Mahogany." Another hardwood negro chief, "Sabicu," was with the party. Upon leaving they left word for the owner that in a few days they would burn another one of his estates and also two large estates situated in the vicinity. The armed force of twenty-five or thirty men garrisoning the estate, and supposed, in the intricate mazes of Valmaseda's plan of campaign, to be its protectors, showed their efficiency by doing nothing but shut themselves up in their fort and let the insurgents have full sway. It is expected that now a great number of estates between Sagua and Matanzas will be destroyed this season or a little later when the cane becomes riper and drier. Some may escape by paying tribute, but if discovered their owners will be summarily shot, as in the case of Juan Yturralde.

## *BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.*

The trial of Abraham Jackson, on indictment for forgery, &c., commenced in Boston yesterday.

Rev. J. P. White, the Rector of Trinity Church, at Newport, died Sunday night after a brief illness.

The total number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati to date aggregates 328,950, against 398,265 for the same time last year.

Mrs. Walter Cromwell committed suicide near Fishkill Landing, on Saturday, by hanging. Temporary insanity was the cause.

A hurricane which prevailed on Sunday morning blew down the walls of the Little Rock *Gazette* ruins, killing Robert Leech.

This evening the Convention of State School Commissioners and Superintendents begins in Rochester and continues two days.

Col. J. W. Foster, Minister to Mexico, was given a dinner and reception last night at Evansville, Ind. He leaves with his family to-day for Mexico.

John Halkens, of Peekskill, while walking across the Peekskill drawbridge at a late hour on Sunday night, fell into the river and was drowned.

It is reported that Mrs. Glover, wife of a bricklayer in Suncook, N. H., died Friday night from the effects of poison which she drank a week previous, with intent to commit suicide.

Diebold, Morris & Co., manufacturers of iron safes, at Canton, Ohio, have made an assignment. The amount of their liabilities and assets is not stated.

During a cock fight on Sunday morning at Matteawan, John Horne, a saloon keeper, was shot and fatally injured by a man named McKinney, of Fishkill Landing. The latter was not arrested.

While attempting to cross the ice near a mill at North Andover, on Saturday last, Nettie Smith and Ann Conlin, girls aged nine and eleven years, respectively, were drowned by the ice giving way.

Moses A. Wood, who was brutally stabbed and shot by burglars in Cambridge, Sunday morning last, was in a favorable condition yesterday, and the attendant physicians think the chances are good for his recovery.

During a severe thunder-storm Sunday, the house of Joe Vincent, colored, on South street, Memphis, was struck by lightning and both he and his wife were badly injured. They are still in a critical condition.

At the Methodist Preachers' Meeting, in Boston yesterday, an effort was made to have placed before the public a paper setting forth the views of the meeting with reference to the "third-term" speech of Bishop Haven, but failed.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Dartmouth Boat Club was held at Hanover last night, and delegates to the new convention were instructed to vote for New-London for the next regatta. It was unanimously decided to stand by the association.

A negro named Patterson kicked his wife so inhumanly on Saturday, in the township of Ewing, N. J., that she died yesterday. An inquest was held at which the physician testified that she died from the injuries received, and the jury so found. Patterson was committed for trial.

The Cincinnati *Gazette's* Charleston, West Va., special says that a coal miner named Lee was set upon by two miners named Dawson and Eastept, four miles from that city, on last Saturday evening, and stabbed thirty-three times. The murderers were arrested, and are now in jail.

It is reported that the stockholders of the American Paint Works, in Fall River, have voted to increase the capital stock of the company from $300,000 to $1,000,000, and the shares, which have been $500, are to be $100. A large portion of the new capital has been paid in to the Treasurer.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* Riverton, Ky., special says that while workmen were repairing the tunnel on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad last evening a mass of rock, weighing several tons, fell, instantly killing J. W. Bauer, road master; Robert Allen and Jack Thompson, section men, and badly injuring George Barney, section foreman.

Ten days since James Wells, a resident of Norway, Me., en route for Liverpool, was robbed of his money, and so intense was his grief at its loss that he threatened to commit suicide. His baggage is still at the Eastern Depot, but nothing has since been seen or heard of him, and it is feared he has in some way carried out his threat.

Sunday's storm did considerable damage at various points in Southern Ohio. At Catawba, Clark County, a new Methodist church was wrecked; damage, $3,000. In that vicinity and in the neighborhood of McConnellsville the streams are at flood height, sweeping away fences, outbuilding, trees, hay stacks, and bridges.

The Coroner's jury at Westerly, in the case of the child who was killed by the kicks of a drunken father while in its mother's arms, have returned the verdict: "That the person from whom the father purchased the liquor which made him drunk is guilty of murder." The father, Philip Gallagher, was held in $1,000 bail to answer before the Supreme Court.

## *MASONIC ELECTIONS.*

The following additional returns of Masonic elections have been received:

Monitor Lodge, No. 528, held its annual election on Tuesday, the 21st inst., in Tuscan Room, Masonic Temple, corner Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, G. W. Wilson, Master, presiding, when the following officers were duly elected and installed for the ensuing year: G. W. Blow, Master; W. H. Kennedy, Senior Warden; James Collins, Junior Warden; M. Lasky, Treasurer; P. H. Jacobs, Secretary; Bro. Brillis, Trustee; T. Pascal, Chaplain; J. E. Henderson, Senior Deacon; J. W. Hallenbeck, Junior Deacon; S. Stark and C. Grabosky, Masters of Ceremonies; Thomas Moore, Organist; A. Lisner, Tiler; Messrs. Kennedy, Henderson, and Collins, Finance Committee.

At the annual communication of Citizens' Lodge, No. 628, F. and A. M., held at their rooms, Livingston Room, Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, Dec. 24, 1875, the following officers were chosen and installed for the ensuing year: E. A. Acker, Master; John H. Emerich, Senior Warden; Washington Hadley, Junior Warden; M. A. Hyatt, Treasurer; W. M. Postley, Secretary; S. Newton, Senior Deacon; Frank King, Junior Deacon; Mark Rodman and W. H. Wood, Masters of Ceremonies; H. S. Winans, Chaplain; W. A. Senior, Marshal; G. F. Illsley, Organist; John A. Cauavan, Tiler; Charles S. De Forest, George Richardson, and J. H. Emerich, Trustees.

## *THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.*

TRENTON, Dec. 27.—The anniversary of the battle of Trenton took place to-day and was attended with a good deal of enthusiasm, notwithstanding the fact that it was confined altogether to the citizens of Trenton. There were about one thousand persons engaged—one military company, and all the others in companies, made up from citizens without uniforms, but supplied with arms from the State arsenal. Gen. Washington, Gens. Sullivan, Green, and Mercer were all personated; also Col. Rahl and others of the Hessians or British Army. The movement of troops began at 8 o'clock, and the fighting through the streets between the contending armies reached its height at about 10 o'clock. The surrender took place at the Assunpink Creek, and was received with cheers. In the afternoon addresses were delivered to a large audience at Taylor Opera-house by Gen. Campbell, Gen. Rusling, William A. Barton, E. C. Stahl, and Judge Naar. There was an immense crowd present. The troops were dined at Washington Hall, and the day passed off without accidents.

# THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

## *AUDITOR THAYER'S TRANSACTIONS.*

### TWELFTH REPORT OF THE CANAL COMMISSION—THE PURCHASES OF CERTIFICATES FOR CANAL WORK AT A DISCOUNT—THE INDIVIDUAL CASES IN WHICH HE WAS CONCERNED.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The twelfth report of the Canal Investigating Commission relates exclusively to the transactions of Auditor Thayer, and embraces among other things the following cases, in which he dealt in the certificates and drafts which were subject to his audit, with such portions of his own testimony as have a direct bearing upon the several cases:

S. R. Wells held, as administrator of an estate, a certificate of indebtedness against the State for $5,207 50, and on or about the 30th of November, 1874, presented it for payment. The Auditor refused to pay it, alleging that he had no funds applicable to such claim. This statement was false. On or about the 7th of December, 1874, the Auditor purchased the same certificate on his own account at a discount of the accrued interest, which at the date of purchase amounted to about two thousand dollars. On the 9th day of February succeeding he drew his warrant upon the Treasury, in his own favor, for the full amount of the certificate with accrued interest to that date, $5,454 92, and received for it a Treasurer's check.

George M. Case, Assignee of George Collins, held a canal certificate for $9,768 71, the accrued interest on which amounted to $961 89. On or about the 11th day of March, 1875, he presented this claim to the Auditor for payment, which was refused, the Auditor alleging that he had no funds. This allegation was also false. Immediately after such refusal the Auditor purchased this certificate at a discount of $80. On the 20th day of May succeeding he drew a warrant covering the full amount of this certificate with accrued interest to that date, $10,730 60, in his own or his attorney's favor, for which he received a Treasurer's check.

E. H. French held a canal certificate for $1,184 26, and presented it to the Auditor for payment some days prior to the 15th day of March, 1875. It was refused on or about the 15th day of March. The Auditor purchased the same certificate at a discount of $24 64, and on the 20th day of May he drew his warrant on the Treasurer for the full amount of said certificate and received his check for it. This purchase was made in connection with the Case certificate.

H. D. Denison held five canal certificates, all of which were unlawfully issued, amounting in the aggregate to $50,542 06, including interest on two of them. He sold them to the Auditor on the 28th of April, 1875, at a discount of seven per cent. per annum from the face, on liberal time. On the 19th of May, 1875, the Auditor drew his warrant on the Treasurer, in his own favor, for the full amount of these unlawful certificates, and received the money for them. The Auditor professed to be unable to say for what length of time he discounted these certificates, or the amount he paid for them. He acknowledges that he made a profit in the transaction.

H. D. Denison held six canal certificates, also unlawfully issued, amounting in the aggregate to $81,153 03, which he sold to the Auditor on or about the 29th of April, 1875. On the 20th of May succeeding, the Auditor drew his warrant on the Treasurer, in his own favor, for their full amount, and received the money. One of these certificates, No. 49, (1875,) the Auditor knew at the date of the purchase had been issued on a contract for work on the canal at Utica, which the contractor had abandoned, and on account of which work the State had suffered great loss. At the time of abandonment the contractor had left that portion of the canal in such a condition from tearing down the slope walls that it required $15,000 to put it in a navigable condition. This $15,000 Auditor Thayer perversely refused and still does refuse to pay.

N. T. Osborne held six certificates, amounting to $29,964, which he sold to the Auditor on or about the 12th of April, 1875, at a discount of seven per cent. per annum off the face. He cannot say for what time he discounted them, but knows it was for a longer time than he held them. On the 20th of May following the Auditor drew his warrant on the Treasurer for the full amount of these certificates, in his own favor, and was paid for them. Several of these certificates related to unauthorized work.

On or about the 7th of June, 1875, the Auditor borrowed $38,000 from the Troy City National Bank on a canal draft for $38,000, issued to John D. Hamilton for ordinary repairs on the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal, although he had public funds, at the time applicable to this indebtedness. He states that he paid this money to his brother Adin Thayer, Canal Commissioner. On the 28th of June following he drew his warrant in his own favor on the Treasurer for the full amount of the draft, and received the money. It appears from the records of the Auditor's office that the contract under which this draft was issued was made by Mr. Adin Thayer, Commissioner, and brother of the Auditor, without advertising it for competition, and the Auditor paid it without the sworn certificate of an Engineer attached, as is required by law. The best evidence this commission has been able to obtain shows that the work could not have cost over $21,200. The contractor himself could not tell its cost, nor what he received for it. The contract and payment under it were unauthorized and unlawful.

Willard Johnson held eight canal certificates, amounting, with accrued interest, to $51,357 13, for the sale of which to the Auditor he began negotiating about the 15th day of June, 1875, and finally sold them to him about the 2d day of July following for the sum of $45,957 50. The Auditor thus secured to himself an anticipated profit of $5,399 53, which he immediately put into his private business. This transaction he pretends was made on behalf of his brother-in-law, E. J. McKee, who, as appears by the testimony, never had at any time in the hands of the Auditor more than $6,000, but at the date of this purchase not a single cent. The money wherewith to make the purchase was borrowed by Mr. Thayer from the Troy National Bank on these very certificates as collateral, he having borrowed from the said bank on these particular securities from $5,000 to $6,000 more than he paid for them.

James P. Beeck held one canal certificate for $6,496 28 made upon a fraudulent claim, which he sold to the Auditor about the 20th of June, 1875, at a discount of ten per cent. off the face.

William Baxter held a claim against the State for $35,000 under an award made in pursuance of chapter 618 of the laws of 1874, for improvements in steam power on the canals. He was forced, by the refusal of the Controller to pay this claim without a written opinion from the Attorney General declaring his legal authority to do so, and by his own pecuniary necessities finally to sell the claim, on the 19th of January, to the Auditor for $31,500, or at a discount of $3,500. The money used in this transaction was obtained by Mr. Thayer from the Troy City National Bank, on the assignment of this claim as collateral. Before purchasing the claim he had profited by his facilities for official intercourse with the Attorney General to learn from him, orally, that the Controller could lawfully pay it. On the 17th of February the Auditor received the Controller's warrant for the full amount of the claim, and put into his own pocket $3,500 for the use of $31,500 just twenty-seven days, or at the rate of over 150 per cent. per annum.

This is the only one of the foregoing claims which was not subject to Mr. Thayer's own audit.

The commission, in their report, say it appears from the testimony herewith submitted that his [the Auditor's] purchases of drafts and certificates against the State, between the 7th of December, 1874, and the 2d of July, 1875, a period of less than seven months, amounted to fifty-eight in number, and represented the sum of $318,343 81, and, large as this sum appears, we have reason to believe the list is still far from complete.

### THE CANAL BOARD AND THE BLACK ROCK IMPROVEMENT.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—At the last meeting of the Canal Board Mr. Mowry, who had the contract for the Black Rock harbor improvement, a work which was stopped at the suggestion of the Investigating Commission, made application for a settlement of his account and the payment of the fifteen per cent. reserve. It was understood that there was a large amount due him, but on inquiry it was found that the Auditor had, in defiance of the warning of the commission, just signed warrants in his behalf to the amount of $78,000. The Treasurer, by advice of the commission, has thus far refused payment.

## *MARINE DISASTERS.*

### AN ABANDONED BARK PICKED UP—FATE OF THE CREW UNKNOWN—SUPPOSED LOSS OF A SCHOONER WITH ALL HANDS—A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER IN A SQUALL.

A recent arrival at this port reports that an abandoned bark, loaded with Oregon pine, was picked up near Manzanilla, west coast of Mexico. Her name is supposed to be the Midas. Nothing is known as to the fate of her crew. The bark Midas sailed from Victoria May 9 for Queenstown via San Francisco and Altata, and was reported sailed from Altata Aug. 19. This may be the vessel referred to.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The schooner N. & H. Gould, Capt. Benjamin F. McCann, bound from Philadelphia for Boston, left Hyannis for her destination on the 28th ult., since which time nothing has been heard from her. It is generally supposed that she foundered in the gale on that night, and that all hands perished.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.—Early last Friday morning the steam-boat Mary Miller, from New-Orleans, for Cincinnati, when about forty miles below Napoleon, Ark., was struck by a squall in trying to land, and driven against a bank, breaking her stem, and causing her to ship about three feet of water. Some bales of rags were thrown overboard, the pumps set to work, tarpaulins slipped under her bow, and the boat was saved with only a couple of hogsheads of sugar and a few barrels of rice in her hold damaged. The steam-boat Illinois passing, she was hailed, and took off the deck load. On the arrival of the Mary Miller here she was attached on a claim for $30,000 for salvage, made by the officers of the Illinois, but this attachment was withdrawn this afternoon, and the matter will doubtless be compromised. A protest was entered here by the commander of the Mary Miller.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—The brig Walter Howes, Capt. Boynton, from Havana for Cardenas, in ballast, has been wrecked on the Santa Cruz reefs, and is a total loss. The crew were saved.

HALIFAX, Dec. 27.—The Captain of the brig Campion, which arrived here last night from the West Indies, reports having passed, on the 20th inst., twenty-five miles west of Bermuda, the brigantine Samuel Welsh of Philadelphia, water-logged and abandoned. She had apparently been in collision. The Spanish schooner San Cruz, from Cienfuegos, for St. John, N. F., went ashore Saturday night last, at Gray's Island, at the entrance to Shelburn Harbor, and is a total wreck. The crew were saved.


*BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.*

The latest device in machine-sewing is the "NEW AUTOMATIC SEWING-MACHINE," which is creating quite a sensation in the market. No better gift can be selected for mother, wife, sister, or friend. No special discounts offered to tempt purchasers, but perfect approbation and delight guaranteed to the possessor. Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine Company, No. 658 Broadway, New-York. —*World.*

*FOR THE NEW YEAR'S TOILET.*

An appropriate and acceptable New Year's gift to a lady would be found in one of COLGATE & CO.'s boxes of fine perfumes. For sale by dealers in fancy goods and toilet articles, and at No. 55 John street.—*Mail.*

"For the Blood is the Life."

See Deuteronomy, xii:23. The blood being the source from which the system is built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure! If it contain vile, festering poisons all organic functions become enfeebled. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver, and kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves all to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now, Dr. PIERCE does not wish to place his GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood-cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The Golden Medical Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of skin diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples, and eruptions; also all glandular swellings, and the worst form of scrofulous and ulcerated sores of the neck, legs, or other parts, and all scrofulous diseases of the bones, as white swellings, fever sores, hip joint, and spinal diseases—all of which belong to scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED.—HIP-JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, Iowa.

*Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR: My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors, at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed, and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles, and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer. J. M. ROBINSON.

Golden Medical Discovery is sold by druggists. —*Advertisement.*

**Victoria C. Woodhull,**

AT COOPER INSTITUTE TO-MORROW EVENING.

*From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Nov. 7, 1875.*

The Opera-house was crowded, and the character of the audience was away above those which usually fill our theatres during the run of a popular drama. One-fourth of the audience were ladies—of the best families too. The lecture culminated in a grand climax of thought. Much of what she said was wildly applauded, and not a person left the hall until she bowed herself from the stage.—*Advertisement.*

NOTHING DIMS THEIR LUSTRE.—This is the quality in which the PARISIAN DIAMONDS surpass all other imitations of the genuine diamonds. They last forever. No wear can dim them. No substance except the diamond itself can scratch them; while their brilliancy is as great as gems of the purest water. They cannot be detected because their surface is composed of a coating or veneer of real diamond, precipitated upon the base—pure crystal—by a process known only to the discoverer, a learned savant of Paris. They are set in the most fashionable styles in solid gold, and are sold for one-thirtieth the cost of the genuine. A large assortment of these beautiful articles has just been received by the sole agent, RICHARD HUMPHREYS, Jeweler, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.—*Advertisement.*

IN the two retail stores, (New-York and Brooklyn,) BALDWIN the Clothier employs 100 men, and he treated each of them to Turkey-money the night before Christmas.—*Advertisement.*

BALDWIN the Clothier, of New-York and Brooklyn, presented his boy patrons with 4,000 Holiday Gift-books last week.—*Advertisement.*

*THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.*

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE, also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

**Trenton, N. J., Dec. 22, 1875.**—MR. E. HOLMES: Dear Sir—My house was entered night before last, but my property, and perhaps my life, was saved, and the burglar caught, by means of your Alarm. After using it constantly for six years, it gives me pleasure to state, after the above test, that it has proved an efficient protector. Yours truly, JOHN H. STEWART.

**Humphrey's Witch Hazel Gives Perfect** satisfaction. It is pure, clear, and has twice the strength and curative powers of any extract Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, ever made. Used by everybody. Sold by all dealers, and at wholesale and retail, at No. 40 Vesey st., New-York.

**Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General** Debility, and Weakness promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA. $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

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**Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.** Highly indorsed by the Dental Profession.

**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry** is a pleasant and efficacious remedy for coughs and colds. 50c. and $1.


## MARRIED.

WALKER—NAPIER.—Dec. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, Yorkville, by Rev. William Wylie, John H. Walker, formerly of Portadown, Ireland, to Anna Bella, eldest daughter of Robert Napier, of this City. No cards.

WILKINS—SMEAD.—On the 25th inst., by Rev. Andrew Wilkins, of Clyde, Hartwell A. Wilkins to Adele Smead, both of this City.

## DIED.

ADAMS.—At Orange, N. J., Dec. 25, 1875, Rev. George B. Adams, D. D., aged 74 years.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1875, at Trinity Congregational Church, Harrison st., near Brick Church Station, on arrival of 2:30 P. M. train from New-York, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Brunswick, Me., for interment.

ANDREWS.—On Monday, Dec. 27, 1875, at No. 158 East 45th st., in this City, Myra Mitelene, youngest daughter of Minot D. and Sarah L. Andrews, aged 0 months and 27 days.

Funeral at Baptist Church, Amenia, N. Y., on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

BARBER.—On Sunday, Dec. 26, Sarah, widow of the late Dr. John Barber, of Staten Island, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son Alfred, No. 414 Clermont av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock M., without further invitation.

BUSH.—In Providence, R. I., Dec. 24, Harry Powell Bush, son of Patience Mauran and the late Daniel Bush, in the 20th year of his age.

BROWNE.—On Sunday, Dec. 26, after a short illness, Annie T. Browne, elder daughter of Ezekiel and Evaline Browne, of Carroll, Me., in the 22d year of her age.

Services at the house on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken East for interment. Boston and Bangor papers please copy.

BRYANT.—On Sunday, Dec. 26, after a brief illness, William G. Bryant, Sr., aged 49 years.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 138 East 54th st., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 8:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BULKLEY.—At Southport, Conn., Dec. 26, at the house of his brother, Henry T. Bulkley, Augustus Bulkley, aged 58.

Funeral on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 M., and return from Southport, 6:50 P. M.

CHERRY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Pim Cherry, son of Thomas R. Cherry, Esq., of Waterford, Ireland.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 22 West 9th st., Tuesday, 10 A. M.

DODD.—At Newark, on Christmas Day, of pneumonia, Julia Hitchcock, wife of Daniel Dodd.

Funeral at Trinity Church, Newark, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HOPKINS.—In Flatbush, Long Island, Saturday, 25th inst., Deborah Hopkins, widow of Gen. Gilbert Hopkins, of Ravenswood, aged 81 years, 9 days.

Funeral services will be held in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison av., corner 29th st., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be interred in the family burying ground at Greenwich, Conn.

MULLIGAN.—At Palisades, N. Y., on the 26th of December, Charlotte Sutherrill, youngest daughter of William Mulligan, aged 19 years.

Funeral services, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria. Steam-boat leaves Fulton Market slip at 1:15 P. M.

OGDEN.—On Sunday, Dec. 26, Dayton, eldest son of Dayton and Esther Gracie Ogden, in the 13th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock.

PERRY.—In Providence, R. I., Carrie Grace, daughter of Dr. G. B. Perry, M. D., of No. 25 Bedford av., Brooklyn, aged 14 years.

Funeral at the house of Dr. Thomas Perry, Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 12 M.

PERRY.—At Stamford, Conn., on the 27th inst., P. Henry Perry.

The remains will be taken to Auburn, N. Y., for interment.

PINCKNEY.—Sunday evening, Dec. 26, 1875, Fanny De Wolfe, wife of Walter S. Pinckney, and daughter of William De Wolfe, of Hackensack, N. J.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 783 Madison av., on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

POWERS.—In Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1875, Miss Abbie Powers, sister of the late Dr. T. W. and Charles Powers, formerly of Brooklyn.

ROACH.—On Saturday, Dec. 25, Edith May, daughter of Walter and Elizabeth Roach, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 16 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 101 West 22d st.

SPROAT.—At Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1875, Mrs. Mark D. Sproat.

Funeral at Tabernacle Baptist Church, Philadelphia, this Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 25, 1875, William B. Thompson, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 36 East 30th st., on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M.

VALLEAU.—Sunday, Dec. 26, Isaiah D. Valleau, aged 74 years.

His relatives and friends, also those of his son, Henry Valleau, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 135 East 30th st. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

WARD.—At Orange, N. J., Dec. 25, 1875, Mary Ann, wife of Philip Ward.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, from Christ Church, East Orange. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church Station on arrival of 9:50 A. M. train from New-York.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SILK HALF HOSE.

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381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

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FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, A LARGE COLLECTION OF ILLUSTRATED WORKS, BEST EDITIONS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS, IN ELEGANT BINDINGS, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, DEC. 29 AND 30, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

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Comprising a choice assortment of FINE LACQUER WARE, PORCELAIN and GILT VASES, DINNER and TEA SETS, FRENCH and GERMAN BRONZES, CLOCKS, &c., &c., now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, to be sold by auction WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, Dec. 29 and 30, at 3 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THEATRICAL ROBES AND COSTUMES.

Private collection of costumes made to order for a gentleman, (now deceased,) ENTIRELY NEW, comprising DRESSES for SHAKESPEAREAN and other characters; also a fine assortment of WIGS, PLUMES, SWORDS, &c., on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, to be sold by auction THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 30, at 2:30 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

DO YOU FEEL THE NEED OF A TONIC that will promptly BUILD UP, INVIGORATE, VITALIZE, and REINFORCE the system, restore the Strength, Vigor, and Energy both of Body and Brain and make you feel like a new being? Then use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, the most perfect Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator ever discovered. Keep up the Strength! Fortify the System! Sustain the Vital Forces and Powers! or, in other words, ASSIST NATURE! by using this famous Tonic. By so doing disease will be overcome, vigorous health will result, and life will be prolonged. This celebrated preparation of WINCHESTER'S is NATURE'S GREATEST ASSISTANT, and is extensively and regularly prescribed by all leading Physicians in all cases where a PURE and RELIABLE TONIC is indicated. Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, Sold by all druggists. No. 36 John st., New-York.

THE FOREIGN MAILS FOR THE WEEK ending Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Pommerania, via Plymouth and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 6 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 5 A. M. for Scotland, per steamer California, via Glasgow. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

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FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS BUY DR. FOOTE'S SCIENCE IN STORY. Five humorously illustrated volumes.

## DISCOURAGING BUSINESS.

### THE THERMOMETER MAN IN DETROIT.

*From the Detroit Free Press.*

He was a way-worn man from the East, and he had thirty-seven thermometers in a basket on his arm. After standing on the street corners for two or three hours without making a sale, he started for the eastern part of the city, hoping to do better among the private houses. He seemed to gain confidence from the cheerful look of the dwellings, and he bore himself like a banker as he ascended the steps and pulled a door-bell.

"Nothing for the poor," said the lady, as she opened the door.

"I am not soliciting for the poor—I am selling thermometers," he replied in a balmy voice.

"Don't want any—bought our stock in the Fall," she said, drawing in her head.

"I said thermometers, Madam," he called in a despairing voice.

"I know it; but we've got all the vegetables we can use," she called back, and the door struck his toes.

Going into the saloon on the corner the man addressed the proprietor with a sweet smile, asking:

"Would you like a thermometer to-day?"

"By de pushel?" inquired the saloonist.

"No—a thermometer—a little instrument for telling you when it is cold or warm."

"Any music-box in it?" inquired the saloonist.

"No; it records the weather."

"What wedder?"

"Why, the weather we have every day in the year. When it is warm this little bulb runs up; when it is cold it sinks down."

"Umph! When it ish warm I dakes my goat off; when it ish gold I but more goal in der stoef. Go und sell dat to some schmall pey as knows noddings!"

The thermometer man entered a carpet-weaver's, and a bow-backed man nodded kindly and cordially welcomed him.

"Accurate thermometers for only twenty-five cents," said the peddler as he held one up.

"New thing?" asked the weaver as he took one in his hand.

"We have had thermometers for many years. People have come to consider them a household necessity."

"Zero! Zero! Who was Zero?" asked the weaver, reading the word behind the glass.

The thermometer man explained, and the weaver, after trying to get his thumb nail under the glass asked:

"Where does the blamed thing open?"

"Thermometers are not meant to open, my friend," was the reply.

"Well, I don't want no thermometer around me that won't open!" growled the weaver. "I thought it was a new kind of stove-handle when you came in, or I shouldn't have looked at it!"

The thermometer man next tried a dwelling-house. In answer to his ring the door was instantly and swiftly opened by a red-faced woman, who hit him with a club and cried out:

"I'll learn you, you young villain!"

She apologized and explained that several bad boys had been ringing the door-bell, and he forgave her and said:

"I have some accurate and handsome thermometers here. Would you ——"

"We never have hash for breakfast," she interrupted. "My husband detests hash, and so I don't want to buy."

"Hash! A thermometer has nothing to do with hash!" he exclaimed.

"Well, I can't help that," she replied, slowly closing the door. "We haven't any lamps to mend, and you shouldn't track mud on the steps that way."

There was a portly man crossing the street, and the thermometer man beckoned to him, halted him, and when he got near enough asked:

"Can I sell you an accurate thermometer to-day?"

"A what?"

"A thermometer."

"What do I want with a thermometer!" exclaimed the portly man, raising his voice a peg."

"Why, to note the weather."

"You blamed idiot! Do you suppose I run the weather?" roared the fat man, growing purple in the face.

"But you wan't to know when its hot or cold don't you?"

"Am I such an old fool that I don't know when it's Summer and when it's Winter!" shrieked the fat man.

"We all know, of course," replied the stranger, "but every respectable family has a thermometer nowadays."

"They have, eh! I never had one, nor I wouldn't have one, and you dare tell me that I ain't respectable!" screamed old portly.

"I didn't mean——"

"Yes, you did, and you've made me miss the car, and I'll cane you!"

The thermometer man waded across the muddy street and made his escape, and at dusk last night was backed up against the Soldiers' Monument, his basket between his feet, and was squinting sadly at the clock on the City Hall tower.

### SHARP RETORTS.

The Hartford *Times* contributes the following: "One of the countless repartees of the late Charles Chapman—and he got off more and better ones than any printed collection contains—was prompted by an interruption, on the part of some blatant half-drunken fellow in the crowd, in the midst of one of Mr. Chapman's speeches, at a certain place in Fairfield county. The effect of one of his strong points was terribly broken by a bawling exclamation from this stranger in the audience—'O, you're a demagogue!' Chapman nettled to one of his stinging retorts, fixed his eye upon the fellow, and pausing just a moment, to fix the attention of the audience and give his response the more effect, merely answered, with one of his own unapproachable grins, 'And put a wisp of straw around you and you'd be a demijohn!' It brought down the house and extinguished the bibulous offender. Our jolly friend, Mr. E. S. Cleveland, is noted for his witty retorts, and here is one of his latest: Riding the other day with a friend who had invited him into his carriage, Mr. Cleveland remarked that it was the most jolting and uneasy carriage he had ever got into. 'Yes,' said the owner, 'it's enough to jolt your wisdom teeth out.' 'By no means,' retorted Cleveland, 'for nobody who has any wisdom teeth would get into such a carriage as this.'"

### THE ASSAILANT OF COL. D. R. ANTHONY.

A telegram from Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 24, gives the following in reference to the acquittal of the assailant who so seriously wounded Col. Anthony: "The trial of W. W. Embry for the shooting of D. R. Anthony in May last, which has been on trial since last Wednesday, was concluded to-day in the criminal court. Senator Crozier, Judge Delahay, Mayor Abernethy, and many other leading business men of the town, testified in substance that Anthony was a dangerous man, and would try to pick a quarrel, and that if they were to have a personal difficulty with him they would not hesitate to use a revolver. They also testified that they would not believe him under oath if he was personally interested in the case. After delivering the charge to the jury, the Judge ordered them to the jury room, and in four minutes and a half the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty. Embry's friends crowded around him, and he was cheered and congratulated. It was a terrible blow to Anthony and his friends."

### REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Dec. 27, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, V. K. Stevenson, Jr., sold one four-story brown-stone-front store and dwelling, with lot 20 by 75, situate on First avenue, west side, 140.8 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street for $12,315, to Arthur Sariol, plaintiff in the legal action. William Kennelly, under a similar court decree. William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, also sold one two-story and basement mansard-roof brown-stone front house, with lot 18.9 by 99.10, located on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 142.6 feet east of Third avenue, for $5,000, to Charles Wasserman. The above were all the sales effected, the remaining auctions announced being adjourned as follows: Sale by James M. Miller, of three lots on East Eighty-sixth street, east of Third avenue, 29th inst. Sale by R. V. Harnett, of a house and four lots on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street, Jan. 3. Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of a house and lot on East Ninth street, west of Second avenue, Jan. 3. Sale by Steele & Carter, of buildings, with plot on the Boulevard, north-east corner of Sixty-third street, Jan. 6. Sale by Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on East Fifty-fifth street, east of Lexington avenue, Jan. 10, and sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the house and lot, No. 275 Fourth avenue, Jan. 11. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange as far as advertised are the following:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 350 feet west of Ninth avenue; also, similar sale of two lots, each 25 by one-half the block, on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 290 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Theodore Wright, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 46.3 by 20 by 48.6, on Sixteenth street, known as lot No. 13 on map of the estate of John Staples, deceased.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of house, with lease of lot 50 by 142.4, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 300 feet east of Ninth avenue, together with lot, 8 by 55, adjoining above in rear, and extending through to West Twenty-fourth street, south side. Also, a similar sale of building, with lease of plot 180 by 63, Nos. 299 to 323, (inclusive,) West Twenty-third street, north side, 95 feet west of Eighth avenue. Similar sale of building, with lease of lot 19 by 55, No. 308 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of Eighth avenue; building, with lease of lot 21 by 55, No. 304 West Twenty-fourth street, adjoining above; building, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 314 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 233.6 feet west of Eighth avenue, and building, with lease of lot 16.6 by 55, No. 316 West Twenty-fourth street, adjoining above. All of the above leases are dated May 2, 1864.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, R. Erbe, Esq., Referee, of one-third interest in the house, with lot 25 by 125, on Fourteenth street, known as lots Nos. 141 and 142, of Greenwich place, late farm of George Clinton.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Seventieth street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth avenue.

### EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, DEC. 27.

NEW-YORK.

*By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.*

1 four-story brown-stone-front dwelling and lot, 1st av., w. s., 140.8 ft. n. of 124th st., lot 20x75 .... $12,315

*By William Kennelly.*

1 two-story and basement mansard-roof brown-stone house and lot, East 128th st., 142.6 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 18.9x99.10 .... $5,000

### RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

*Friday, Dec. 24.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 45th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 100x100.5; Miles A. Stafford and wife to Thomas Waters | $15,514 |
| Bowery, No. 189, leasehold; Randolph Guggenheimer to Henry C. Harding | 12,000 |
| 58th st., n. s., 42.2 ft. e. of 6th av., 21.4x100.9; James Wiggins to Frederick Shaeffer | 20,000 |
| 16th st., s. s., 290 ft. e. of 2d av., 14x75; John Thompson to James Thompson | nom. |
| 127th st., s. s., 191.3 ft. w. of 6th av., 18.9x99.11; William S. Keiley, Referee, to Henry Goldsmith | 8,100 |
| 121st st., n. s., 242.11 ft. w. of Avenue A, 17.10x100.11; William S. Miller to James H. Marsh and others | 10,000 |
| 121st st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th av., 100x100; John C. West and wife to Peter Miller | 900 |
| 136th st., n. s., 275 ft. east of Willis av., 50x100; Isaac F. Olmstead and wife to Abram Van Dusen | 21,000 |
| 155th st., n. s., 283.1½ ft. e. of King's Bridge road, 66.4x100; L. A. Snowden to E. B. Lewis, Trustee | nom. |
| Broad st., No. 11, e. s., 22x76x irregular; Edward Matthews and wife to Sacha Ousard | 155,000 |
| 78th st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; George W. Lyon, Referee, to Theodore Rose | 4,000 |
| 1st av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 60th st., 25x100; Thomas Sullivan and wife to Anthony Burns | 900 |
| 2d av., s. w. corner of 31st st., 20x77; John Broderick to Mary E. Maguire | nom. |
| Same property; Patrick H. Maguire and wife to John Broderick | nom. |
| Broome st., n. s., 25x75; Theodore Bertelling and wife to August Hartwig | 24,500 |
| Cherry st., n. s., Nos. 26, 28, and 30, irregular; Chatham National Bank to Jacob Vanderpool | nom. |
| 54th st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 6th av., 100x100.5; Richard T. Wilson and wife to S. L. Bradley | nom. |
| 1st av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 69th st., 50x100; also, 2d av., e. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 52d st., 25x100; J. V. D. Schuyler and wife to J. B. Harvey | 62,000 |
| 60th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 25.4x100.5; same to same | nom. |
| Ludlow st., Nos. 87 and 89, w. s., 37.6x50; Ephraim Drucker and wife to Leopold King | 54,000 |
| 34th st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; Leopold King and wife to Ephraim Drucker | 30,000 |
| 118th st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100; George W. McCollum to Charles F. Cromwell | 500 |
| 54th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5; Thomas B. Kerr to James G. Lynd | 20,000 |
| 58th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5; John A. Beall, Referee, to Isaac Bernheimer | ...... |
| 57th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington av., 75x100.5; Joseph Meeks, Referee, to Simon Kleber | 15,700 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
SUNDAY EDITION.
THE BEST OF ALL THE SUNDAY JOURNALS.
Large and constantly increasing circulation, and best advertising medium in New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to R. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BANKRUPT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS H. PRATT, bankrupt.—No. 5,007.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at Montclair, N. J., on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of January, 1876, at 3 o'clock P. M., the house and lot situated on the south side of Bay Lane, immediately east from and adjoining the Montclair Railway, said lot being about fifty (50) feet front and about ninety (90) feet deep, running to a point in the rear.
Dated New-York, 24th December, 1875.
d28-1aw3wTu* JOHN SILSBY, Assignee.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL places on the Hudson, one hour from New-York, commanding superb views of river and mountains; from perfect natural drainage, pure water and dry atmosphere; is healthy beyond question, and is entirely free from chills and fever and mosquitoes; well built modern house, gardener's cottage, and all necessary outbuildings, with twenty acres of land. An interview can be had with owner by addressing Room No. 288, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $3,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

## ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM
is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.
Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
ICE CREAM,
12 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c., suitable for Holiday presents. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down.
CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEIZED Mantels. Finest selection of Marble Mantels; all qualities; modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'s Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS. INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—JAMES BRADY, plaintiff, against SARAH BRENNEN, and Sarah Brennen as Administratrix, &c., of Eugene Brennen, deceased, Ann Farrell and Owen Farrell, her husband, Mary Kain and John Kain, her husband, O. T. Wallace, Mary Farrell, Harry Barker, Terence Murphy, and John H. Smith, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 213 Montague street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, November 12th, 1875. CHARLES BRADSHAW, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the defendants, Ann Farrell and Owen Farrell:
Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, and the complaint therein mentioned, were filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, New-York State, on the 20th day of November, 1875.—Dated Brooklyn, November 24, 1875.
CHARLES BRADSHAW,
d21-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,
CORNER 11TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
RESPECTABLE GERMAN AND OTHER GIRLS WAITING FOR SITUATIONS AT REDUCED WAGES.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN GIRLS AND ALL other kinds of good, reliable help, at very reduced wages, at the large Protestant Bureau, No. 136 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the cleaning and care of silver, glass-ware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 360 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young German girl (Protestant,) speaking perfect English, as chamber-maid and waitress or seamstress; is honest, willing, and obliging; first-class City reference. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 57th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs., ring second floor bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good references. Call at No. 248 West 30th st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as chamber-maid or waitress; thoroughly understands her business; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A TIDY YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; has two and a half year's City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and care children; City or country; best City reference; is careful and reliable. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING, OR assist in other work in house.—By a fully competent and obliging French girl, speaking German and English; wages not so much an object. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A LADY for a Welsh Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to take care of growing children; willing and obliging. Call at Mrs. Parry's, No. 132 East 26th st., Monday and Tuesday.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl as chamber-maid in a private family or boarding-house; has first-class reference, and will go for low wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice name and address.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a gentleman's family; best of reference. Address B. L., No. 713 7th av., rear building.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress, and assist with the Washing.—By two young women, very respectable, and highly recommended; very good family cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, and a very good bread and biscuit baker; good washer and ironer; also a good chamber-maid and waitress, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; both willing to do the work of a family; sober and honest; both very neat and obliging and desirable persons; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN AS first-class family cook; willing to go to the country; understands milk and butter; is a competent laundress, and withal a reliable, thorough servant for any family requiring such; wages will be less considered than a steady place. Call at No. 360 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHing.—By a highly respectable woman as first-class cook; meats, soups, game, &c.; good baker; has lived with first-class families; highly recommended; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL OF twenty-two, with long reference for general work, as cook, washer, and ironer; a good family cook in every branch, and a first-class laundress; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 360 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a Welsh Protestant woman who is a good cook in every branch; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; will assist with the washing and ironing; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook for a private family or boarding-house, in City or country; understands French and American cooking, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A WELSH GIRL OF TWENTY-five; a good cook and laundress; makes bread, biscuit, &c.; is an excellent laundress; would not object to general work; City or country; if a steady place, wages moderate. Call at No. 360 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A BALTIMORE WOMAN AS COOK IN a first-class boarding-house; none other need apply; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Address Cook, Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD City references; has a thorough knowledge of French and English cooking. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook in a small private family; is a first-rate laundress; has three years' City reference. Address W. E., Box 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of American cooking; is willing to assist with the washing; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY YOUNG woman; has lived several years in England; is good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands soups, meats, vegetables, and desserts; also pastry; would do the coarse washing; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 205 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; will do coarse washing if required; best reference. Call for two days at 123 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; will do coarse washing; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 38 West 13th st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Respectable, competent, young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 205 East 38th st., first floor, front room.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, INdustrious, competent girl with very satisfactory City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av. second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do general house-work in a small family; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A REALLY GOOD FAMILY COOK, WHO bakes well, makes soups and a variety of desserts; has City references; families can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Call at No. 118 East 11th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker; perfect fitter; stylish trimmer; will engage by the day; basques, sacques, &c., cut and basted; old dresses made over at home; highest references. Call at No. 425 6th av., near 26th st.

FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl who has the best of references. Can be seen at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, well recommended, in a private family, for City or country, to do general house-work; has first-class reference, and will go for very low wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice name and address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, recommended as a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; understands house-work thoroughly; will make herself useful; is neat and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman to do house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful; can furnish good references. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a young woman who has been two years in her last place; is very willing and obliging; wages no object. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow lady, of good address, as housekeeper; no objection to the country. Address A. C. S., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very good-mannered girl; is a good operator; can cut and fit, and dresses hair; City or country; would not object to growing children. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; operates on several machines and dresses hair; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 230 West 16th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; SPEAKS German, and has the best references; is a tasteful hair-dresser; can cut and fit, and operates. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; puffing, fluting, &c.; has excellent reference from last employer; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A good laundress and chamber-maid, or would take other positions; duties, politeness, &c., and is a thorough chamber-maid and waitress if required; City or country; last place five years. Call at No. 360 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can be highly recommended as to capability, &c.; understands all kinds of family washing, plaiting, French fluting, mangling, &c. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT laundress; assists in chamber-work; is a splendid ironer, and has good references; wages moderate. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 120 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as laundress in a private family; City reference. Call at or address for two days No. 204 East 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at 342 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT nurse; would take charge of an invalid lady, or nurse in an hospital; has good reference. Call or address for three days Woman's Hospital, corner 49th st. and 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl to take care of children; can do plain sewing; or as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Address S. V., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; for City or country; has first-class reference, and will go for reduced wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take particular notice of name and address.

NURSE.—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse, highly recommended from former employer, who will see any lady for her. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMpetent young woman as infant's nurse, or chamber-maid; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; City reference. Call or address No. 230 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SETTLED FRENCH woman who understands the care of children and can sew nicely; is obliging and well-recommended. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant woman as infant's nurse. Can be seen at No. 459 West 21st st., present employer's.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do up-stairs work and waiting and assist with washing and ironing; three year's reference. Call for two days at No. 349 West 30th st., present employers.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTestant woman who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and operate on several machines; has first-class references; is also a neat and quick hand sewer. Apply for S. W., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and dress-maker will go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a thorough operator; terms moderate; best references. Address K. D., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMstress; willing to take care of children or make herself useful; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Address for two days A. K., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—TO BE seen for two days, from 10 to 12, at No. 7 East 13th st., at her present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; can take a man's place, or would take chamber-work and waiting; best testimonials; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress and chamber-maid; best of City reference. Address Waitress, Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN solicits gentlemen's and families' washing, or will go out by the day; is an excellent laundress; no objection to house-cleaning. Call at No. 219 West 32d st., Mrs. Morrison.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT COLORED LAUNdress wishes to get gentlemen's washing, or families'; or to go out to day's work; good reference. Call at No. 210 West 38th st., Mrs. C. Chacon.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A REspectable English woman, who is a thorough housekeeper; a good cook; understands the management of help, marketing, &c.; is also an experienced invalid's nurse; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

### MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT PROTESTant, who is thorough in his work and exact in his duty; can be highly recommended from former employer. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BUTLER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man as butler; first-class testimonials, and will be well recommended; is a Protestant. Address J. L., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—Has a thorough and complete knowledge of his duties; years of experience here and in England; excellent reference; strictly temperate. Address J. M., room No. 1, No. 158 West 28th st.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NATIVE OF England; has lived as head waiter and single-handed, experienced as above; good City reference given. Call or address G. L., No. 109 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; has first-class City reference. Call or address M. K., care of M. A. Coleman, saddler, No. 737 6th av., corner of 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; willing to be generally useful; reference from last employer; moderate wages. Call or address R. D., No. 115 West 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; good City reference; three and a half years in last place. Call or address Mr. Smith, No. 968 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Call or address care of Coleman, No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN, ENGlish; understands garden, milk, furnace, &c.; first-class man in every respect. Address Major, Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS COACHMAN in a first-class family; best of reference given. Apply or address T. K., No. 124 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT single man; understands his business in every respect; three years' first-class City reference. Call or address W. D., No. 155 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; BEST City references. Address L. H., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A HIGHLY-respectable married man (no family) as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly efficient in every branch; no objection to City or country; can produce seven years' best City reference. Address G. S., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been in his employ for six years; he is a thorough horseman; I will give all satisfaction to any one that will call on me. Address D. S., L. Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box NO. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man as first-class coachman and groom; best of City reference can be produced; no objection to City or country. Address M. S., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO CHILdren; has many years' good City reference; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging. Address Roberts, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MEchanical and architectural draughtsman; would work in employer's office when pressing business on hand and stay home the rest of the time. Address E. S., No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 25.

JANITOR, &c.—BY A COLORED MAN TO TAKE care of a horse, or as janitor, or any other kind of work; City references. Address, for two days, T. O., No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

NURSE, &c.—AN INVALID WANTING AN EXperienced male nurse, with medical qualifications, or a literary or a business companion, may address C. T., No. 248 East 30th st.; superior references for capacity and strict integrity.

ORGANIST AND CHOIR MASTER.

A position as above wanted by a young gentleman of energy and ability, pupil of English masters; thoroughly competent; good references. Address W., Windsor Hotel.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED twenty-four years, lately landed, who desires a home for the Winter; wages no object; can care, groom, and drive horses, care cattle, milk, cut wood, build fires, &c. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WILLING to work at anything; can write plain; City or country. Address S., No. 221 East 53d st.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE MAN, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references will be given for sobriety and honesty from the most respectable families in the City. Address J. C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; good City reference; would take moderate wages; has lived in some of the best families in the City. Address L. G., Box 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived a number of years in his last place. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; good City reference. Call or address J. M., No. 167 West 19th st.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
SUNDAY EDITION.
THE BEST OF ALL THE SUNDAY JOURNALS.
Large and constantly increasing circulation, and best advertising medium in New-York.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has several years' City reference from his former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has ten years' reference from last place. Address M. E., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE; thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish best City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR GENERAL SERVANT.—IN a gentleman's family; can care horses and drive if required; will be found sober and industrious; will go to the country if required; good references. Address G. H., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## HELP WANTED.

CAKE BAKER WANTED—AT NO. 830 6TH av., corner 47th st.

BAKER.—CAKE BAKER WANTED AT NO. 830 6th av., corner 47th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR CHAMBER-MAID and waitress; wages $10 a month; the best City references required. Call before noon at No. 492 Lexington av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE for young children; must bring good City references. Call at No. 291 Madison av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS AND chamber-maid. Apply to-day, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 45 West 19th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK TO ASSIST with washing. Apply at No. 502 Broome st.

## DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.
FURS!
DURING THE WEEK
WE WILL OFFER
EVERY ARTICLE IN OUR FUR
DEPARTMENT AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
IN ORDER TO CLEAR OUT THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK BEFORE NEW YEAR'S.
Seal Sacques as Low as $80.
Grand St., Corner Chrystie, N. Y.
Broadway, Cor. Twentieth Street.

## INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
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THE BEST OF ALL THE SUNDAY JOURNALS.
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Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City. (Location delightful and easy of access.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Both sexes, academic and primary; central yet retired; accommodations for twenty only; expenses, $280; no extras; 28 miles from New-York. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

THE PRINCIPAL OF BRADFORD'S STUDENTS' HOME, Middletown, Conn., a classical and commercial school for boys, will be at the Hoffman House from Dec. 28 till Jan. 1, and will be pleased to confer with parents seeking a private school.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Classics, rudimental and higher English Branches; Penmanship, $3 monthly; Ladies taught Book-keeping and Correspondence; private instruction.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st st.

## TEACHERS.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

D. M. FERRY & CO.'S
New Illustrated Descriptive and Priced
SEED ANNUAL
1876
Will be mailed free to all applicants. This is one of the largest and most complete Catalogues published; contains about 250 pages, over 600 fine engravings, 2 elegant colored plates, and gives full descriptions, prices, and directions for planting over 1200 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Bedding Plants, Roses, &c., and is invaluable to Farmer, Gardener and Florist. Address,
D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Seedsmen and Florists, DETROIT, Mich.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE AND OTHER SACHET POWDERS,
ROSE TOILET POWDER,
TRANSPARENT SOAP,
TOILET VINEGAR.
Prize medals—London, Paris, Vienna, Cordova, Lima. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the States. J. & E. ATKINSON, No. 24 Old Bond st., London. Sole agents in New-York, ARNOLD & McNARY. "The genuine guaranteed by trade mark."

ASTHMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY WILL BE FOUND TO BE
DATURA TATULA,
PREPARED IN ALL FORMS,
FOR SMOKING AND INHALATION, BY
SAVORY & MOORE.
No. 143 New Bond st., London,
and sold by them, and all chemists and storekeepers throughout the world.

MR. GEORGE GRANT, OF THE VICTORIA Colony, Kansas, will be glad to give a personal interview to those gentlemen who have been corresponding with him in relation to stock farms in his colony. Can be seen until Jan. 6, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at the office of Fisk, Clark & Flagg, No. 690 Broadway.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1875.
MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS,
Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, deceased.
n23-1aw6mTu*

## WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

SPARKLING BRANDY.

STEPHEN VON MOERS, No. 378 Pearl st., sole agent for the celebrated Liqueur Mousseuse of M. Rercolier & Co.'s Cognac Crimant Imperiale.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, and carriage robes in large stock. HARNESS, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

TO RENT—PART OF A PRIVATE STABLE. APPLY at No. 122 West 18th st.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared the thirty first interest dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous thereto, payable on and after Friday, the 21st of January.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books whenever presented. Deposits made on or before Monday, Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank books in German, English, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, Pres't. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secy.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.
FIFTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 11th day of January on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1876.
Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursday from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d av., opposite Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED 1852. 40TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.
THE TRUSTEES of this Bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earnings of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 15, 1876, on all accounts entitled thereto.
INTEREST not called for will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the first of that month.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, CLARKSON CROLIUS, Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1876.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five per Cent. on all sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.
Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
W. H. VERMILYE, Vice President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
Thirty-third Dividend at rate of six (6) per cent. per annum has been declared payable on and after Jan. 17.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' clerks and others, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1876, payable Jan. 17, 1876, at following rates per annum, viz: Six per Cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
Dec. 9, 1875.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. MORGAN, CHARLES L. MORGAN, and ALFRED F. WALCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,906.—Notice is hereby given to the bankrupts and to all creditors who are named in the schedules filed by said bankrupts, and all creditors who have proved their debts and all other persons interested, pursuant to an order of this court, dated December 13, 1875, that, upon my petition as Assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts, for direction to compound and settle the controversy between me as Assignee and Daniel Meyer, a debtor to said bankrupts, by the receipt of $3,000 in full satisfaction of all claims and demands against said Meyer, a hearing of the matters prayed for in said petition will be had at a meeting to be held at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, the 12th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, and you are required to then and there show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the court upon said petition authorizing such act on my part as Assignee, to wit: in consideration of the payment to me by said Daniel Meyer of the sum of three thousand dollars to release and discharge said Meyer of and from all claims and demands whatsoever vested in or belonging to said estate; and at said time and place proofs as to said matter will be taken by said Register.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Assignee.
TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY, Solicitors and Counsel for the Assignee, No. 50 Wall street, New-York City.

NOTICE OF FINAL MEETING.—UNITED States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN SIORDET, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—SIR: This is to give you notice that the adjourned, second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of January, 1876, at eleven o'clock A. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed with said Register my final account and report showing all the unpaid bills against said estate, and also all my receipts and disbursements as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said section 5,096.—Dated New-York, December 27, 1875.
Yours respectfully,
THOMAS B. WHITNEY, Assignee,
No. 675 Washington street, New-York.
To creditor of said bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. NICHOLS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James R. Nichols, who heretofore carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title, "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the twenty-first day of January, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1875.
d28-1aw3wTu GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. NICHOLSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Nicholson, in said district duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twentieth day of January, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twenty seventh day of December, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d28-1aw3wTu*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM F. CALKIN, HERVEY C. CALKIN, and JUDSON H. CALKIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Abraham F. Calkin, Hervey C. Calkin, and Judson H. Calkin, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERVEY C. CALKIN and JUDSON H. CALKIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Hervey C. Calkin and Judson H. Calkin, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the seventh (7th) day of January, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

## DRY GOODS.

FURNITURE.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR
FURNITURE,
EMBRACING MANY VERY DESIRABLE GOODS,
AT LESS THAN COST.
PARTIES IN SEARCH OF ELEGANT AND USEFUL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
WILL HERE FIND AN UNEQUALED OPPORTUNITY TO GET REAL VALUES AT A SACRIFICE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of December, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN BRYAN CLARKE, of Woodside, in the County of Essex, in the State of New-Jersey, and RICHARD RUSSAL, of Orange, in the County of Essex, in the State of New-Jersey, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, and of the separate estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC C. SHAFER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Isaac C. Shafer, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the 10th day of January, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1875.
d28-1aw3wTu GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MOLLER, GEORGE H. MOLLER, and WILLIAM F. MOLLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the thirteenth day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1875, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Assignee,
d21-1aw3wT* No. 100 Wall street, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Thomas Rowe, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of January, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1875.
d21-1aw3wT GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JESSE S. CARMAN and ALONZO F. CARMAN, bankrupts.—Jesse S. Carman, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
CHAS. F. HILL, Attorney.
d14-1aw3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MORRIS COHEN, LIEBMAN COHEN, and SIMON BLOCK, bankrupts.—Liebman Cohen, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
MATHAUS & PENNEY,
No. 770 Broad st., Newark, N. J. d14-1aw3wTu

NO. 4,877.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS M. JAGEL and FREDERICK W. KROETER, bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At New-York City, this 27th day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Julius M. Jagel and Frederick W. Kroeter, individually, and as copartners under the firm name J. M. Jagel & Co., of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of J. M. Jagel, aforesaid, by the District Court of said district. ALBERT BRIDGES, Assignee.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 120 Broadway. d28-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH R. FRITH and WILLIAM A. HINCHMAN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph R. Frith and William A. Hinchman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1875.
HIRAM SNYDER, Assignee,
d28-1aw3wT* No. 229 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JESSE S. CARMAN and ALONZO F. CARMAN, bankrupts.—Alonzo F. Carman, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
CHAS. F. HILL, Attorney. d14-1aw3wTu.

NO. 5,256.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS M. JAGEL and FRANK SCHUMANN, bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At New-York City, in said district, this 27th day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Julius M. Jagel and Frank Schumann, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Jagel & Schumann, of New-York City, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. ALBERT BRIDGES, Assignee.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 120 Broadway.
d28-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL WHALEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 129 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock M., before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register pursuant to an order made by said Register, on the 27th day of December, 1875, for the purposes named in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes, title "Bankruptcy," and the several acts amendatory thereof.
AMASA H. SCOVILLE, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DELOS W. GITCHELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, Dec. 27, 1875.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the seventh day of January, 1876, at two o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JULIUS JONAS and GUSTAV ISAAC, both of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
d28-1aw3wTu No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 45.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.....WED., Dec. 29 ABYSSINIA..WED., Jan. 12
PALESTINA.....WED., Jan. 5 JAVA.....WED., Jan. 19

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 1875.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These Steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100 gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

P. J. CORTIS, Agent.

### INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1876, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, currency

Or its equivalent at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

### STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.....Jan. 23, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Feb. —
J. H. WALKER, 2,700 tons.....March —

When 23d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day previous.

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

Freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, fu powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ATLAS.....Dec. 29.
ANDES.....Jan. 8.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

CLARIBEL.....Jan. 6.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE BEST OF ALL THE SUNDAY JOURNALS.

Large and constantly increasing circulation, and best advertising medium in New-York.

### FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown),

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA.....Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.

RATES NOW PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $25; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

### NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN.....Thursday, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M.
CANADA.....Tuesday, Jan. 4, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, Jan. 1, 8 A. M. | ERIN, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
HELVETIA, Jan. 8, 3:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rate. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 60 Broadway.

W. J. HURST, Manager.

### STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Texas Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Jan. 27

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $80, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 15 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Jan. 4
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Jan. 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, BULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

### GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

SOUTH CAROLINA.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 29
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 1

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

### PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

COLON.....FRIDAY, Dec. 31

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS

TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March 1st, 1876. $351, gold.

Outward, only $275, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS, steamship.....Monday, Jan. 3

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. HOLMES, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 12 M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

### FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 8
LABRADOR, Sangster.....Saturday Jan. 22
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72, third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

### AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS.....Dec. 25 OHIO.....Jan. 13
*KENILWORTH.....Jan. 1 PENNSYLVANIA.....Jan. 20
*LORD CLIVE.....Jan. 6 INDIANA.....Jan. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 9 Battery place, New-York.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER....Thurs., Jan. 6 | HERMANN...Sat., Jan. 15
SCHAK.....Sat., Jan. 8 | HOHENSTAUFFEN..Jan. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

### ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
ETHIOPIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Thursday, Dec. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Dec. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 6

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 18

For freight or passage apply to

J. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

### WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

### WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

HINDOO.....Jan. 5 NAVARINO.....Feb. 2
COLOMBO.....Jan. 19 OTHELLO.....Feb. 16

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 50 South st.

## STEAMBOATS.

### PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, STONINGTON LINE,

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays) at 4:30 P. M., through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. PITKINS, General Passenger Agent.

### FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with trains.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, the "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M. 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 6:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 6 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 9:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 9:10, 9:40, 9:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts; No. 3 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Bowling Green.

D. M. TODD, Jr.,
General Manager.

FRANK THOMSON,
General Passenger Agent.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Taunenud, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

8:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Rinsebeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:05, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

E. K. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

## RAILROADS.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE BEST OF ALL THE SUNDAY JOURNALS.

Large and constantly increasing circulation, and best advertising medium in New-York.

### NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Dec. 5, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

### LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

### ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

### NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot, 42d st., for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Newtown and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sunday.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

L. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

### WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

## ELECTIONS.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1876, at noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed on the 4th inst. and reopen Jan. 6, proximo.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 11th day of January, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the board.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Fairchance Iron Company, of Fairchance, Penn., for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, at the office of Messrs. Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1876, at 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK, 20th December, 1875.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS to serve the ensuing year will be held at this office, No. 119 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Dec. 30. The polls will open at 1 o'clock P. M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 18th, and reopen on the morning of the 31st inst.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEPTUNE LODGE, NO. 317, AT THEIR ANnual election on Friday night, Dec. 24, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

JOHN H. THARP, W. M.; LOUIS RUST, S. W.; MURDOCH McFARLANE, J. W.; PERDYK BERMBACH, Treasurer; JOHN NIXON, Secretry.

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NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11 proximo, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. M. HARD, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray st., TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec 14, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

## PROPOSALS.

### PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Feb. 1, 1876, by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, No. 21 Water st., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the manufacture and delivery of 122 tons of cast-steel wire rope, required for the erection of the temporary foot-bridge, cradle cables, and other appliances necessary for the construction of the main cables of the East River Suspension Bridge.

Printed specifications, together with any other information in regard to these ropes, may be obtained from the Secretary of the board, or of the Chief Engineer, W. A. ROEBLING.

## MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec'y. NATHAN C. ELY, Pres't.

## FINANCIAL.

### THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| GEORGE D. MORGAN. | HENRY A. HURLBUT.

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## SETTLED FREIGHT RATES WANTED.

THE MERCHANTS AND THE RAILROADS—A SUSTAINED SCALE OF RATES NECESSARY TO BOTH.

The recent reduction in the rates on West-bound freight out of this City made by the trunk lines, although very satisfactory to the merchants, is not so to the managers of the railroads; and to the merchants it is only satisfactory from the fact that it puts them on an equality with those of the City of Boston, who, up to the 22d inst., possessed a great advantage in being able to send their goods to the West at much lower rates. The question, however, is far from being settled. Before the last reduction the freight on goods to Chicago per 100 pounds was 75, 70, 60, 45, and 35 cents on first, second, third, fourth, and special classes, respectively, and it is now 30, 25, 20, 20, and 15 cents on the same classes. It has been learned by experience, and the books of railway companies will show it, that even on the best-managed roads in the country it costs the companies 91-100 of a cent to carry one ton of freight a mile. At the present prices ruling between this City and Chicago, goods are now carried at about 33-100 of a cent. It is very clear, therefore, that something must be done by the managers of the railroad companies to bring about a change that will enable them to maintain rates that will at least serve to pay their expenses. But they consider that they have a duty to perform to their share and bond holders as well as to the public, and they think that they ought to strive to pay a dividend to the first, and the regular rate of interest agreed upon to the second. They say that cheap rates benefit a small portion of the public only, and that the Western wholesale buyers of goods are in fact, the only persons who make any profit from the low tariffs. Take, for instance, the item of coffee. Before the 22d the freight on this article was 35-100 cents per pound to Chicago. It is now 15-100 cents, a difference of one-fifth of a cent per pound. The rates on sugar were the same. The railroad managers say that the retail price of coffee and sugar was not affected by the change, and that it would not have been affected had the difference been even greater. In the matter of dry goods, so far as the retail purchasers are concerned, the difference is still more insignificant. On this class of merchandise thirty cents per 100 pounds are now paid, and under this head silks, laces, domestics, muslin, calico, &c., are included. The freight on a yard of any of these fabrics is so small as almost to warrant it to be called infinitesimal, and certainly cannot affect the retail price. The only persons benefited, therefore, the railroad people say, are the wholesale buyers.

After the great railroad war, which originated last Spring out of a difference between the Presidents of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, had been in progress about six months, there began to be a great change in the opinion of the public in regard to it. At first the people were inclined to rejoice at the circumstance, and seemed to think that they had cause to congratulate themselves that it had occurred. The popular idea seemed to be that the people were at last getting that which they ought to have had a long time before, and that the railway companies had at last been compelled by the force of circumstances to give them what was their due. After a time, however, the war began to affect some of the smaller corporations which had been unavoidably drawn into it, and there was soon a general depression in the value of railroad securities. People began to think that their dividends, which they had received regularly for years past, would not be paid, and the economy necessarily practiced by the railroads made a scarcity of money along their lines. Under these circumstances a sympathy for the railroads was felt by the public, and a general hope was expressed that the war might be brought to a close, and when it was ended, the news that peace had been proclaimed was received with universal satisfaction. Rates, however, were not increased with the celebration of the peace compact, but, to the surprise of many, remained the same. The reason for this was that, as all the large shippers had taken advantage of the low rates ruling during the war, the roads would really have gained little by putting them up. At last, when they were increased, the merchants of New-York, had it not been for the discrimination in favor of Boston, would have objected, not only because the difference on a large number of articles was so light as really not to affect the price of the goods, but because, as merchants, they knew that a fair price should be paid for a service performed. Many of them also held the stock and bonds of the roads engaged in and affected by the war, and consequently did not want to see them damaged. For these and other reasons the railroad managers say that, in point of fact, the merchants in general do not care what amount of freight is charged so long as it is within reasonable limits, but what they do want is to have whatever rate of freight is fixed to be made permanent. They would like to be able to know with certainty that the same rate that rules in January would rule in the following December, so that they could make their contracts for delivering goods with the certainty of not being undersold by a competitor in consequence of a change in the rate of freight charged. The managers of the railroad corporations know this, and have striven unsuccessfully to keep their rates as uniform as possible. The proof of this may be seen in the numerous meetings of Presidents, managers, and freight agents that are continually being held all over the country. But however satisfactory the result of these meetings may be, and however stringent and binding the compacts and agreements entered into may be made, there is never any certainty that they will last for any considerable length of time. Apart from any considerations of a want of good faith on the part of the makers of the compacts, there are many influences which tend to a rupture which cannot be guarded against. In the case of the trunk lines running out of this City, for instance, it may readily be seen how easily a misunderstanding could arise which would cause a rupture in any compact that could be made. Besides the general freight agent of each line, there are a number of agents of fast freight lines and a considerable number of agents of Western lines, running west from the terminal points of the trunk lines. Many of these are authorized to make contracts and to sign through bills of lading for Western-bound freight. The shippers are, of course, anxious to send their goods at as low rates as possible, and adopt all sorts of expedients to attain their object. A freight agent connected with one of the roads running out of this City said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, in the course of conversation, that the ingenuity displayed by shippers in trying to break down freight rates was something absolutely marvelous. "Why," said he, "I have had a man show me a telegram stating that freight would be taken by a certain other road at a much lower price than I knew would be accepted. Indeed," he continued, "merchants who would scorn to tell a lie on any other subject, or take a dollar from any man unjustly, really do seem to think it a good joke to lie to a freight agent, or to do any other thing to secure a reduction in freight." Under these circumstances it is not difficult to imagine that a misunderstanding might easily be brought about among the parties to a compact, and mutual distrust and suspicion be engendered which, sooner or later, would inevitably lead to its abrogation. Notwithstanding the many failures which have been met with on the part of the railroad companies in their efforts to establish a uniform rate, they are still of the opinion that it is the only practicable way to protect their interests, and they still do not despair of devising some means by which they may accomplish that end. They say they are entitled to a fair price for carrying goods, and that it is to the interest of the whole country to sustain them. They pay out an immense amount of money to their various employes, and they contend that in that manner they do much more good to the community than is gained by any reduction of freights, which really goes into the pockets of the shippers. As an example of the good done by the successful operation of a great railroad, the New-York Central and Hudson River and Erie Railroads may be cited. These two companies, it is said, employ together about thirty thousand men. According to the estimate made in the last census record, every man in the country represents five individuals, which gives 150,000 persons directly benefited by the operation of these roads, besides the benefit experienced indirectly by others from whom the supplies for them are obtained.

## AN HONORABLE ACTION.

Alexander Duncan, to whom was conveyed sundry pieces of real estate, valued at $150,000, at the time of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has determined to place himself on a footing with the general creditors of the firm by reconveying the property absolutely to ex-Judge Shipman, the Assignee, for the benefit of creditors.

## THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.

An election of Directors of the German-American Bank will take place on Monday, Jan. 10. Mr. O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the bank, has issued a circular advising liquidation, as there is little prospect, he says, of remunerative net profits in the near future. The Cashier and the present Board of Directors were not in harmony, and at a private meeting of the governing body, on the 11th inst., they called upon Mr. Schreiner to resign. This he refused to do, and then the Directors dismissed him. An exciting election is expected.

## A CHILD INHUMANLY TREATED.

District Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, received a communication yesterday morning from the Secretary of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which induced him to telegraph to the Ninth Police Precinct an order to arrest John McNulty, a peddler residing at No. 16 Walworth street, E. D., on a charge of inhumanly treating his daughter Mary, a child thirteen years of age. The child and its father were taken to Justice Semler's Court yesterday, and held to await the action of the District Attorney. It is said by McNulty's neighbors, one of whom communicated the facts to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, that the father has recently locked the girl up in a cold, damp cellar, and kept her for three days almost on the verge of starvation. She presented a wretched appearance in court yesterday. One of her eyes was discolored from a severe blow, her hair was tangled and matted with filth, and her body was covered with black and blue marks, while her clothes, rotted by dirt, hung in rags around her person. District Attorney Britton will prosecute McNulty during the coming week if the statements alleged against him are found to be true.

## THE BROKEN BANKS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE THIRD AVENUE CONCERN BEFORE THE POLICE COURTS ON A CHARGE OF PERJURY—THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

The case of the depositors against the Trustees of the Third Avenue Savings Bank was continued before Justice Duffy, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Ashbel P. Fitch appearing for the prosecution, and H. L. Clinton and Messrs. Crosby and Truax conducting the defense. Mr. Clinton said that in the case of Decker the prosecution had introduced testimony of so little importance that he had decided to forego any defense, and he purposed to make a motion for his client's discharge. If Mr. Decker was a guilty man it might, he said, seem evasive to make this motion on the grounds proposed, but no one who knew anything of Mr. Decker's character would for a moment suppose that he would be connected with any dishonest enterprise. Mr. Decker's relations with the bank existed long after the causes which gave rise to the present troubles. He was in no way connected with them, and never took a dollar from the bank, not even in recompense of his services as President. For this reason it was quite proper that both Mr. Decker and his counsel should protect themselves from waste of time by taking advantage of certain legal points which he proposed to unfold. The prosecution was begun under an act of 1857, which provides that if an officer of a savings bank makes an untrue statement of the condition of his bank he may be convicted of perjury. That statute has been repealed, and there is no saving clause in the repealing act, and for this reason there is no law under which Mr. Decker can be tried for his offense—if he has committed any offense at all. A statute of May 12, 1875, is the repealing act, and it absolutely wipes out any prior offenses against the law of 1857. And though the precise words of the law of 1857 are repeated in the statute of 1875, those words do not apply to previous offenses, but to cases subsequently arising.

"Do you mean, counselor," asked Justice Duffy, "that if the present Legislature repeals the law providing hanging of murderers, that in all murders previously committed the murderer would be free, and that even if a new law should be passed to the same effect as the old one it could not reach murderers of a previous date?"

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Clinton, "that is just the point. That is what the courts hold. A law never retroacts unless there is an express provision for retroaction."

Mr. Fitch said that he was not ready to reply to the arguments of Mr. Clinton touching the points of law, but would like to present a brief to his Honor setting forth authorities. He would, however, express his surprise that Mr. Decker should take advantage of a point of law to evade an honest trial. The process by which he proposed to escape would better befit a highwayman.

Justice Duffy said that he did not care to render a decision on a matter of such importance without first consulting the District Attorney, and he should be very glad to receive briefs from both counselors prior to rendering his decision. The agreement is that the briefs be presented by 2 o'clock next Monday, to which time the Justice adjourned the examination, not taking evidence in the cases of the other Trustees, in whose defense the counsel will take the same grounds as Mr. Clinton set forth.

Mr. Isaac V. French, Receiver of the People's Bank, has sent his account, as published in THE TIMES, to the Supreme Court at Albany, and is now making exertions to get money with which to pay a dividend. Some of the Trustees are negotiating with the Receiver's counsel, and an effort is being made to persuade the Trustees to take combined action toward the settlement of the bank's claims against them. Several capitalists have made inquiries about the bank's mortgages, and it would not be surprising if the bank could dispose of some of its securities advantageously in this way.

## THE SENATE COMMITTEE THROUGH.

ITS LAST SESSION—EXAMINATION OF THE CONTRACT FOR SUPPLYING CROTON WATER TO SHIPPING AND BUILDERS.

The Senate Investigating Committee, after exhausting three months in inquiring into the affairs of the several Municipal departments, held its final session yesterday. The only member of the committee present was Mr. Booth, Mr. Davenport, as usual, conducting the examination, which was for the most part of an unimportant nature. George Callfield, a contractor at No. 265 Broadway; testified that he had a license from the Department of Public Works, which gave him the exclusive right to supply Croton water to shipping and builders in lieu of $4,816 66 per month. The cost of the license, which was first granted to him in 1866 at the rate of $35,000 per year, was increased every year until it arrived to the present sum. He sublets his contract to Mr. James T. Husted, who supplies the foreign shipping and also vessels engaged in the coasting trade, paying to the witness $17,000 for the privilege. In supplying water to shipping lying off in the stream a steam-tug and several small boats are employed. The boats of the Department of Docks and the Police Department are supplied by the witness, but in consequence of an opinion entertained by Controller Green that the City should not be compelled to pay for water, his bills were not paid. Being bound by his contract "to prevent all unnecessary waste of water on the piers and bulkheads, he employs ten inspectors, five of whom are employed during the daytime and the other five at night. He receives $5,000 a year from the Union Ferry Company, $1,500 from the Erie Ferry, and from the Houston and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries $1,500. The total income from the supply of water to builders during the present year was between four and five thousand dollars, while that from shipping averaged about seventy thousand dollars.

John M. Long, Superintendent of Lamps and Gas of the Harlem Gas Company, was examined in reference to some minor matters connected with the removal and setting of lamps.

Mr. Moor Falls, City Paymaster, testified to the number of laboring men on the pay-rolls of the Department of Public Works within the past year. During October, 1874, he said the department had 2,719 men; in May, 1875, 2,551, and in October last, 3,270 men.

Mr. Clement Guion, disbursing officer of the Finance Department, informed the committee that a man named George W. Isaacs, who, he understood, was the notorious hangman, was at present employed as an Inspector of Sewers by the Department of Public Works, notwithstanding that he was to all practical purposes incapable, in consequence of partial blindness. This latter fact the witness learned when Isaacs, guided by his son, last called for his pay at the office of the Finance Department. Alexander Howell, John Manning, and Jonathan B. Andrews were examined as to the quality of the gravel furnished the Department of Parks. The committee, after hearing their evidence, adjourned sine die.

Among the documents submitted in evidence yesterday was the report of the Police Justices for 1875, which was printed exclusively in THE TIMES of yesterday.

## THE BOATING CONVENTION NEXT WEEK.

A convention of the Boating Association of American Colleges will be held next Tuesday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to decide where the annual college regatta shall be held. The New-England Colleges are anxious to have the regatta take place either at New-London, Saltonstall Lake, or Springfield, while the New-York colleges want it held at Saratoga. Sealed proposals are to be received from the different places wishing the regatta, and whatever place offers the greatest inducements will probably be accepted. The following colleges will send one delegate to the convention: Bowdoin, Amherst, Cornell, Columbia, Trinity, Princeton, Wesleyan, Dartmouth, Brown, Williams, Union, and Hamilton.

## SEEKING SATISFACTION FOR AN INSULT.

Henry Reeves, a horse car conductor and a discharged United States soldier, is now in the jail of the Yorkville Police Court on the charge of insanity. It seems that he was insane enough to write a challenge to mortal combat and deliver it to a doctor of medicine. Reeves claims a pension from the United States Government, and his case was referred for examination to Dr. J. F. Ferguson, of No. 100 East Nineteenth street. A few days before Christmas he called on the Doctor, and in course of conversation said that he had had an epileptic fit the week previous, which statement the Doctor said he doubted. Considering this an insult, Reeves on Christmas morning went to the Union Square Hotel and procured a sheet of note-paper, upon which he wrote the following challenge, which is given *verbatim et literatim*:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1875.

*Dr. Ferguson:*

SIR: You have most outrageously insulted me, both at your office and private residence. If you are a gentlemen you will give me Satisfaction with the choice of any possible means at your Command, if given voluntarily. I will be ready in ½ hour from notification. As it is against the law to send a challange, I respectfully request of you to keep the same as private as possible. You will provide yourself with all preliminaries, such as seconds, &c., and I will furnish all expenses.

Respy yours, H. REEVES, 117 E. 31 st., N. Y.

On receipt of this, Dr. Ferguson sent for a police officer, and when the belligerent conductor came for an answer in the evening he was arrested. Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of insanity, and by him committed to await examination. Dr. A. S. Heath, the representative of the Board of Charities and Correction, subsequently examined the prisoner and pronounced him sane, and he will, in all probability, be released to-day.

## THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

THE MAYOR VETOES THE RAPID TRANSIT RESOLUTION—A NEW NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CITY WORKS REJECTED.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, the President, Alderman Bergen, in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, Alderman Ropes offered a series of resolutions complimentary to the President, who retires from the board next year. Alderman Ropes, who also retires from the board, and from public life for the present, was the recipient of complimentary resolutions, moved by Alderman Strong. The resolutions were in both cases adopted and suitable replies made by the Aldermen to whom they referred. Resolutions complimentary to the City Clerk and his staff for the admirable manner in which they had performed the work of their department were also passed. The thanks of the Aldermen, in the form of resolutions, were also extended to Keeper Tormey and his assistants for uniform courtesy in the discharge of their duties.

The following communication was received from Mayor Hunter vetoing the Rapid-transit bill and giving his reasons for taking that course:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 24, 1875.

*To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:*

GENTLEMEN: By an act of the Legislature of the State, passed May 26, 1874, "The Brooklyn Elevated Silent Safety Railway" was incorporated for the purpose of providing rapid transit through the City of Brooklyn to Woodhaven, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, N. Y. In this act a route for said railway was designated, and also certain provisions as to the construction of the road, viz., The iron columns were to be placed on each side of the street or avenue on a line with the curb-stones, and that the construction of the road should be commenced at East New-York and be proceeded with continuously from the place of beginning toward the westerly terminal point, &c., &c.

An amendment to this act, passed May 22, 1875, strikes out these provisions, and the company are empowered to build their structure in the streets, setting the iron columns parallel with the curb-stones, and to commence at any point or points convenient or profitable to themselves. The law as it now stands is objectionable, and the uses of the streets permitted under it, might prove detrimental to public convenience, and dangerous to public travel.

The consent of the city authorities should not be given without careful and minute examination into details, with time and opportunity for such examination. The resolution of your honorable body, passed Dec. 15 inst., recognizes an almost entirely new route. Certain streets and avenues are named as "being more suitable for carrying out the objects contemplated in the erection of said Elevated Railway."

With the exception of a vague and indefinite description of a new terminal point by a branch road through Sands street to the East River, (if the road is to be built,) the route named is a tolerably fair one for examination and report, but it was adopted without notice or consideration toward the great body of citizens most deeply interested. Upon the first intimation of what seemed to them a threatened danger to their comfort and to their property, a large number of our most respectable citizens appeared before me with numerous protests and remonstrances against this sudden and surprising movement. I considered these papers of sufficient importance to authorize their transmission in a communication to your honorable body. Their reception and their reference to a standing committee of the Common Council gave good evidence of your desire and intention to hear farther argument from the parties so much interested on this important subject. In this case such a course is evidently a plain duty, which cannot safely or with justice be avoided or left undone.

While I am greatly in favor of a more rapid communication with the outlying portion of our city and with the adjacent counties, and would strongly urge whatever tends to improve and develop the best interests of the whole, I have always felt it a bounden duty to resist the appropriation of the public streets for individual benefit, without due regard and proper protection to the rights of the public as well as of the private citizen. The whole subject demands our greatest care and closest scrutiny, and in the hope that this case will receive a more careful consideration and reach a more satisfactory result than under present proceedings and circumstances seems at all possible, I herewith return the resolution of your honorable body naming certain streets and avenues to be used or occupied by the Brooklyn Elevated Silent Safety Railway, passed Dec. 15, 1875, without my approval or consent. Very respectfully,

J. W. HUNTER, Mayor.

The communication was ordered to be placed on file.

Two communications were received from the Mayor, nominating John C. McGuire to be a member of the Board of Education, in place of William A. Furey, resigned, and William Marshall to be President of the Department of City Works, in the place of John B. Woodward, resigned. The nomination of Mr. McGuire was carried. Alderman Clancey moved that the communication with reference to Mr. Marshall be laid on the table, and that a recess for fifteen minutes be taken. Both motions prevailed. After the recess Alderman Clancey moved that Mr. Marshall's name be taken from the table. The motion was carried, as was also a motion to reject the nomination. Alderman Strong and other Republican members spoke in favor of Mr. Marshall. Mr. Strong said that Mr. Marshall should be acceptable to the Democratic members because, besides being an honest, capable man, he was an old and stanch Democrat. Alderman Clancey said he was not the kind of Democrat they wanted, and Alderman Bergen, in explaining his vote, said he voted against Mr. Marshall because he was not in sympathy with the Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen. The motion to reject was carried.

The report of the Gas Committee recommending the reduction of the number of city lamps to 2,699 was referred back.

A motion to pay the fees of the lawyers and engineers who gave opinions on the Hempstead Reservoir was adopted.

The board adjourned to Thursday, when a special meeting will be held.

## NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

From the report of the Board of Directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, just prepared for presentation to the stockholders at their annual meeting, to be held in the City of New-Haven on Wednesday, Jan. 12, the following facts are gathered in regard to the business and condition of the company for the fiscal year which terminated on the 30th day of September last. The income during the past year was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From transportation of passengers | $2,865,173 58 |
| From transportation of freight | 1,431,498 25 |
| From transportation of mails and expresses | 243,441 72 |
| From interest | 59,409 90 |
| Total income | $4,599,523 45 |

The expenses during the same period were $2,503,754 71, taxes and interest on coupons $395,838 25, leaving the net earnings $1,699,930 49. The Directors in conclusion say: "Notwithstanding the continued depression of business, we are enabled to report to the stockholders an increase both in gross revenue and in net earnings for the last fiscal year. During the year the large shop of the company at Hartford for the construction and repair of cars was destroyed by fire. This has been replaced by a fire-proof building. A large addition has been made to the equipment of the road. The cost of these additions and improvements is included in the expenses for the year. Except for these outlays and the reduction in the market value of materials and supplies on hand, the net earnings, after paying all expenses, interest, and taxes, would have shown considerably more. On the Shore Line Railway we have realized a profit on the business of the year of $27,786 61, after the payment of all expenses, rent and outlays for permanent improvements. As compared with the preceding year, the results of the business are better for your company by the amount of $143,400. On the 1st of October last the first mortgage bonds of the old New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company fell due, were paid off and canceled, so that now the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company is free from both funded and floating debt, and is at liberty, after fulfilling its obligations to its leased roads, to apply all its net earnings to the payment of dividends upon its stock. It is the purpose, however, of your Board of Directors, in the management of this valuable property, to limit the dividends upon the stock to ten per cent. per annum, and to apply the surplus earnings to increasing the facilities and accommodations of the road. This policy we deem just to the stockholders and equitable to the public."

## USELESS DEBATE OF THE ALDERMEN.

A resolution offered at a recent session of the Board of Aldermen, directing the Clerk of the Board to execute in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, all leases heretofore authorized by the Common Council to be executed by the Controller, and which have not yet been executed by him, was called up and adopted by the board yesterday. The special order, No. 6, providing for the extension of the Croton Water system in various portions of the City, was also taken up. It authorizes the Commissioner of Public Works to lay new mains for the purpose of increasing the water supply. After a long discussion in relation to the contract and the day's work system, in which the Board seemed to be about equally divided, Alderman Gross moved that the ordinance be so amended as to have the work done by contract. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 10 to 8. The question on adopting the resolution as amended was then taken, and it was lost by a vote of 8 to 9. It requires a three-fourths vote to pass it, as it involves an expenditure of public money. Some unimportant papers were then disposed of, after which the board adjourned.

## CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

The Boys' Lodging-House at No. 709 East Eleventh street was merry with songs and the clatter of knives and forks last evening. The Christmas dinner was served in the large hall of the institution at 7:30 P. M. to about one hundred boys. It consisted of roast turkey, vegetables, and several kinds of pie, with nuts, candies, and fruit as dessert. After the dinner had been partaken of, addresses were delivered by Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, D. Willis James, and Mr. Williams, of the *Herald*. The lads participated in a variety of exercises, and the festival was in all respects a very merry one. Warm flannel shirts were distributed to each one of the boys after the dispersion of the guests.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

The Cotton Exchange was closed yesterday, the members having voted to extend the Christmas holiday. Business will be resumed to-day.

The Christmas festival of the inmates of the Colored Home in Sixty-fifth street, near First avenue, will take place on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Following is the weekly statement of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance in the City Treasury Dec. 18, $1,067,392 41; receipts, $1,467,236 58; payments, $1,556,242 84; balance Dec. 24, $978,386 15.

The members of the new Board of Aldermen will meet to-morrow to select officers and clerks for the coming year. It is generally conceded that Hon. Samuel A. Lewis will be re-elected President of the organization.

The employes of the late Mr. James H. Noe met on Christmas Eve and passed resolutions of condolence, which they ordered to be transmitted to his family. They hope that justice, though tardy, may soon overtake Mr. Noe's assassin.

The following steam-ships arrived at Castle Garden yesterday: The Canada, from London, with 33 passengers; the China, from Liverpool, with 157; the California, from Glasgow, with 57, and the Germanic, from Liverpool, with 155 passengers.

An art reception for the benefit of the Peabody Home will be given at the studios of Mrs. Eliza Greatorex to-morrow afternoon and evening. It is proposed to erect a new building for the reception of inmates whose names are registered for admission. Tickets for the reception are to be had at No. 115 East Twenty-third street, and at the office of Mr. Alliger, Equitable Building; and at the Home, at the corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-third street.

## BROOKLYN.

William Farrell, of No. 50 Tillary street, was committed by Justice Walsh yesterday on a charge of beating his sister Sarah in a brutal manner.

Controller Powell is preparing to pay interest on assessment fund bonds, amounting to $106,837 50; on sewerage and water bonds, $48,405, and on sewerage bonds, $51,152 50.

Charges of violation of the Excise law by selling liquor on Sunday were preferred yesterday by the agents of the Temperance Union of Christian Churches against fifteen liquor-dealers.

A posse of United States Marshals seized an illicit whisky still and machinery and material for the manufacture of whisky, valued at $3,500, at the corner of North Thirteenth and First streets, Eastern District, yesterday. No arrests were made.

John Welsh was committed by Justice Riley on a charge preferred by his father, Thomas Welsh, of stealing from him $360. The father lives in Huntingdon, Long Island, and the son ran away from home, taking the money with him, on Christmas Day.

Residents in the Eastern District complain that the Board of Health neglects to remove the bodies of persons who die of the small-pox within a reasonable time after notice of death has been given. In some instances two days have elapsed without the removal of the bodies.

During the past three days nine burglaries and sneak robberies have been reported in different parts of the city. The thieves carried off sums of money varying from $20 to $150. Other robberies have occurred during the same period, the alleged perpetrators of which were arrested.

District Attorney Britton denies the truth of the statement made in a New-York morning paper to the effect that he is about to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Joseph Loader, at present under indictment for alleged false statements concerning Rev. H. W. Beecher made under oath. Mr. Britton says he will try Loader at the earliest possible day.

Patrolman William Hayes, of the Fifth Precinct, was tried by the Police Commissioners yesterday on a charge preferred by Samuel Mill, of No. 327 Grand street. The complainant charged that early on the morning of the 5th inst. Hayes tried to gain an entrance to his store by fitting several keys in the locks. It was conclusively proved that the officer was not anywhere near Mill's store at the time of the alleged attempted burglary. Hayes was exonerated.

## LONG ISLAND.

The Common Council of Long Island City is to meet this evening, when it is expected that the city tax levy will be acted upon.

There is a movement on foot among prominent tax-payers of Long Island City to have the charter amended at the coming session of the State Legislature so as largely to reduce the expenses of the City Government.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $115,731 21 in taxes and assessments last week.

Morris Congdon, the man who was injured two weeks ago by being crushed between two cars on the Central Railroad at Bayonne, died from his injuries yesterday.

John Kaly was seriously burned yesterday by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp, in the Passaic Zinc Works, at Newark. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital.

The fifth annual convention of the Alpha Sigma Chi fraternity will be opened to-day at Hoboken. The delegates are the guests of the Gamma Chapter, Stevens' Institute of Technology.

Coroner Kibbe has decided that no inquest is necessary in the case of James Farley, of Troy, N. Y., who was killed Saturday afternoon while walking on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Monmouth Junction. He was a printer, and in company with a companion was walking to Camden, when the accident occurred.

Henry Ulmer, of Elizabeth, N. J., a dyer, aged forty-five years, went to his room yesterday and put the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth and fired, blowing the top of his head off, and killing himself instantly. There is no cause assigned for the act. He was a good and hard-working citizen. He leaves a wife and two children.

The ninety-ninth anniversary of the battle of Trenton was celebrated in that city yesterday by a grand military parade and other appropriate ceremonies. About 1,000 soldiers in uniform paraded through the streets in the morning, and in the afternoon a large public meeting was held in Taylor Hall, at which a number of distinguished citizens delivered addresses.

Robert Jones, an engineer on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by taking a dose of poison, supposed to be nitric acid. He had been on a drunken spree for several days, and had not been at home on Thursday morning. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning he was found in an out-house attached to his residence, on Union street, Jersey City Heights, suffering from the effects of the poison. It is thought that he cannot recover.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, ex-Coroner John Lynch pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with atrocious assault and battery on Michael O'Keefe, a man nearly sixty years old. He was bailed in the sum of $1,000 to appear for sentence. James McBride, an alleged accomplice in the assault, entered a similar plea, and gave $500 bonds to appear for trial. Catherine Martin, indicted for burglary, pleaded not guilty, and was bailed in the sum of $500, County Clerk James M. Brann becoming her bondsman. Cornelius McCarthy pleaded not guilty to an indictment for assault with a pistol on Thomas Ready, and gave $1,000 bail to appear for trial.

## BOWEN'S LIBEL SUITS.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, in conversation with a reporter yesterday, said he was perfectly satisfied with the verdict rendered in his suit against the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and that the other suits would be pressed to trial as soon as possible. Respecting the charge of advocating the interests of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the editorial columns of the *Independent*, Mr. Bowen said it was not true. He said: "In most newspapers, both secular and religious, there is a special department devoted to 'notices.' In that department, or some other designated place, such notices appear and are paid for as advertisements. This is well understood, and so far as the *Independent* is concerned, this is announced every week in the paper. No man or woman who reads the *Independent* can possibly make a mistake about it."

## SIXTY-FOURTH YEAR OF HAMILTON COLLEGE.

The officers of Hamilton College have just issued the sixty-fourth annual catalogue of the officers and students of that institution. The roll of students contains 163 names, of which fifty-one are Freshmen, thirty-nine Sophomores, thirty-one Juniors, twenty-eight Seniors, and thirteen law students. The requisite qualifications for admission to the privileges of the institution are evidences of good moral character, a satisfactory examination in preparatory studies, and that the applicant be over fifteen years of age. The entire course of instruction occupies four years, and students in all classes are required to attend three exercises a day. Weekly exercises in composition and extemporaneous debate take place in the several classes, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays the students are required to attend public exhibitions in the chapel, the subjects comprising declamation, original essays, disputes, and orations. The Chemical Laboratory has recently undergone extensive alterations and has been supplied with new and valuable apparatus. Natural philosophy and astronomy will also receive a due share of attention. A library amounting to 12,000 volumes is constantly accessible to the students, an important feature of which is the private library of 1,420 volumes and 100 valuable maps, formerly the property of the late Edwin Robinson, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary. The Law Department is presided over by Rev. Samuel Gilman Brown, D. D., LL. D.; Mathematics by Oren Root, LL. D.; Astronomy, C. Henry F. Peters, Ph. D.; Literature, Edward North, L. H. D.; Logic, Rhetoric, and Elocution, Henry Allyn Frink, A. M.

## A LIVELY HAND-BALL CONTEST.

A lively and interesting game of hand-ball took place yesterday afternoon at McQuade's court, No. 404 Madison street, between Patrick Murphy and Michael Landy. The game was the best four in seven, at $50 a side. Murphy won the toss, and led off in fine style, scoring 12 aces before retiring. Landy followed with 9, but after this overexertion began to show on both men before the close of the first game. Landy eased up after the second innings, to save his hands for the hard work which was yet to come, Murphy finishing the game without any difficulty. During the whole of the second game Murphy seemed completely exhausted, but Landy was still fresh, and, taking advantage of every point, won easily. In the third game Murphy scored 2 aces in the first inning, but was blanked in the next five, while Landy, by some remarkable efforts, ran his score up to 18. The odds were two to one on Landy. Murphy then began to rally, playing a beautiful up-hill game, keeping his opponent down to 2 aces in the next three innings, while he ran the game out amid the greatest excitement. The next three games were won by Landy, some fine play being shown on both sides. The following is the score:

FIRST GAME.
Murphy........12 2 1 1 2 3—21
Landy........9 4 1 0 0 0—14

SECOND GAME.
Murphy........1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1— 6
Landy........4 0 0 2 13 1 1 0—21

THIRD GAME.
Murphy........2 0 0 0 0 4 4 11—21
Landy........1 2 5 3 3 4 0 0 2—20

FOURTH GAME.
Murphy........0 0 1 2 2 3 1 1—10
Landy........0 1 0 2 2 7 0 9—21

FIFTH GAME.
Murphy........1 2 0 3 6 1 0 0—13
Landy........0 2 3 3 0 9 0 4—21

SIXTH GAME.
Murphy........0 1 2 1 1 0 5 0 4 4 0—18
Landy........0 1 8 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 8—21

A match will be played at McQuade's to-morrow by Arthur McQuade and James Kirby against Robert M. Dore and James Moore, first five games for $100 a side.

## THE THIEVES' HARVEST.

Reports of the following robberies were received at the Police Central Office yesterday: A bearskin lap robe, valued at $100, was stolen from the phaeton of Mrs. French, No. 2 Gramercy Park, while the carriage was standing in front of No. 287 Eighth avenue, on Saturday evening. The apartments of Mrs. Haywood, No. 407 West Thirty-ninth street, were entered by sneak thieves and robbed of clothing valued at $55. The residence of Mrs. Corwin, No. 360 West Thirty-sixth street, was visited by sneak thieves on Saturday evening during the absence of the occupants, and robbed of wearing apparel valued at $36. The show-case in front of Homer & Fisher's gun store in Cortlandt street was broken into on Saturday night, and six revolvers, valued at $56, were stolen. While John McArdle, of No. 304 Tenth avenue, was attending services at church early Christmas morning his apartments were entered by sneak thieves, who made off with clothing valued at $55. The apartments of J. J. Logan, at No. 445 West Forty-first street, were entered by sneak thieves during his absence on Christmas Day, and robbed of $100 in cash, and clothing valued at $75. Fifteen dollars in cash, a coat valued at $8, and a revolver worth $9, were stolen on Sunday from the apartments of Moore Lawrence, at No. 67 Sullivan street. The rooms of Alice Murphy, at No. 367 Ninth avenue, were visited by thieves on Sunday and robbed of a cashmere suit and a cloth sacque valued at $35. William Avery's liquor saloon, at No. 426 Eleventh avenue, was broken into by burglars on Sunday night and robbed of $10 worth of cigars and bottled beer. The store of J. L. Hewlett, No. 255 West Thirty-third street, was entered by burglars on Sunday, and robbed of $11 worth of property. The liquor store of John Gallagher, No. 68 Ninth avenue, was entered by thieves who carried off liquor and cigars valued at $55. The saloon of Henry Woelkers, No. 28 Wooster street, was broken into by thieves and robbed of liquors and cigars valued at $45. A show-case containing $50 worth of telegraph wire was stolen on Saturday from the sidewalk in front of No. 85 Nassau street. The window of No. 40 Broadway, occupied by Hayes & Pontin, liquor dealers, was smashed in on Sunday night, and two boxes of cigars valued at $25 were stolen.

## NULLIFICATION OF A MARRIAGE.

In the City Court of Brooklyn yesterday, Judge Neilson rendered a decision in the suit of John Pope vs. Patrick Edward. It was an action to set aside the marriage between plaintiff's daughter Anna and the defendant, on the grounds: First, that the plaintiff's daughter was a minor at the time of the marriage; second, that said daughter Anna is of unsound mind, and has been so for a number of years. Judge Neilson, in deciding the case said: "The statute gives the plaintiff, the father, the right of action to set aside the marriage of a daughter who is of unsound mind. The proofs show the condition of the girl's mind prior to and since the marriage. It is a matter of regret that the laws of our State in respect to marriage are so loose and imperfect that the ceremony could be performed without the knowledge of the parents. The young lady in this case was not competent to enter into such a contract. Judgment for plaintiff."

## LOWELL MILLS STATISTICS.

LOWELL, Dec. 27.—The thirty-ninth annual statistical report, issued this week, shows that in the Lowell mills there are 800,000 spindles and 17,750 looms; 10,500 female and 7,000 male operatives; 3,100,000 yards of goods are produced per week; 60,000 yards of woolens, 40,000 yards of carpeting, 2,500 shawls, and 20,000 dozens of hosiery; that there are consumed weekly 930,000 pounds of cotton and 152,000 pounds of wool; the number of yards dyed and printed per annum is 89,880,000. Nearly all these items are in excess over last year's figures, and some of them very considerably.

THE CAUSE OF PAIN

Is inflammation. No cut, burn, or other wound can inflame if DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR be used. It always heals without scar. Twenty-five cents per box. —*Advertisement.*

THE NEW YEAR'S HAT AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Gentlemen who make calls on Saturday next will want a handsome hat, a fur collar and cuffs, a cane, or an umbrella from KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Also, ladies' attractive and fashionable Furs.—*Advertisement.*

"DRINK PURE OR TASTE NOT."

Many young men have been transformed into brutes from the vile liquors imbibed in making New Year's calls. Families dispensing liquors on that day should purchase of DAVIS, No. 16 Vesey street, as he sells nothing that is not pure.—*Advertisement.*

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Germanic, from Liverpool.*—Henry Eyre, A. Meyer, Mrs. Meyer, R. B. C. Bement, Mrs. Bement, Master Lansing Bement and infant, H. W. Mellor, George H. Draper, Mrs. Wotherspoon, Jr., S. S. Eiseman, E. Jonas, E. N. Bement, Miss O. Meyer, Capt. Boyton, S. W. Harned, Mrs. C. H. Harned, Mrs. J. Kitselle, David Harden, William P. Gill, George A. Schofield, S. Meyerheim, A. A. Munger, Miss Moyer, Rika Meyer, C. A. Montgomery, J. A. Humphrey, Caleb Lindahl, Mr. Carlson, Col. C. W. Herbert, Capt. J. F. Evans, Christopher Storey, Capt. J. B. Brown, Sidney C. Jones, R. Pierce, William Reed, E. O. White, Capt. Howes, William Friedman, John Clay, W. H. Dorman, J. F. Sterling, James Whiteside, Dr. S. C. Powell, Mrs. S. C. Powell, Martin Benjamin, Miss Grout, John C. Jackson, W. L. Grout, Aug. Carl. Kaufmann, W. H. Spencer, W. R. Brock, John Ogilvy, Master Ogilvy, C. W. Garth, W. Edwards, Mrs. W. Edwards, W. Edwards, Herman Bunge, Sam Peake, J. Filmer, William Cumming, Mrs. William Cumming, A. P. Richardson, F. B. Richardson, Mr. Butler, E. M. Shillington, W. C. McFarland, Theophilus Briggs, Alexander Christie, Mr. Crane, C. H. Collins.

*In steam-ship Columbus, from Havana.*—Trenor W. Park, Oliver A. Gager, Thomas Maddock, William H. Redding, Mrs. F. A. Sawyer, Miss C. R. C. Boardman, Miss J. Boardman, Oscar J. Sawyer, Joag Rionda, R. Lambert, L. F. De Ratnooe, Luis Fernandez, Jose G. Toscano, William Perinant, Mrs. C. Perinant and child, Miss T. Perinaut, Miss T. Renkiey, Miss A. Witt.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:23 | Sun sets....4:39 | Moon sets...5:18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:17 | Gov. Island...9:06 | Hell Gate..10:28

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, Dec. 27.

## CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ashland, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames & Co.; Wyoming, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion.

Ship Sovereign of the Seas, Wood, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks Sagitta, (Br.,) Pratt, Cork for orders, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Messel, (Norw.,) Aslaksen, Dublin, Ireland, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Ruby, Neal, Port Spain, Trinidad, Daniel Trowbridge & Co.; A. B. Stronach, (Br.,) Munro, Liverpool, Eng., C. W. Bertaux; Leonora, Blood, Bristol, Eng., Swan & Son; Astrea, (Ger.,) Lindemann, Trieste, Aust., C. Tobias & Co.; Acadian, (Br.,) Tonio, Gibraltar for orders, Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schrs. Wardwell, Birnbaum, Jeremie, Wilson & Asmus; Joseph Rudd, Anderson, Mobile, Ala., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

## ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston Dec. 18, via Key West 22d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Germanic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Dec. 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Had strong westerly winds throughout.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship General Meade, Foote, Key West, via Fort Barrancas, with United States troops to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Bark Vesta, (Ger.,) Mager, Rotterdam 94 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Was 33 ds. in the English Channel; had W. winds, with storms, till off Madeira, (Nov. 15,) from thence fair weather; has been 2 ds. N. of Hatteras; Dec. 18, lat. 32 N., lon. 76 10 W., passed a bark with letter D and figure 5 in lower foretopsail steering S. E.; Nov. 21, lat. 22 N., lon. 28 25 W., signalized bark Kong Oscar, (Norw.,) from Southampton, for Daboy, Ga.; Dec. 22, lat. 33 N., lon. 97 14 W., passed a bark with mainmast gone and underrigged jurymast, steering N.; was too far away to make her out.

Bark Lavinia, (of Eastport,) Davis, Havre, 65 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 9, lat. 25.35; lon. 49.24. Spoke brig Clara Jenkins, (of Bangor,) from Malaga, for New-York, 60 ds. out.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Point-a-Pitre, 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Sisson, Guantanamo 12 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Bros.—vessel to Waydell & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Bark Industria, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, London 68 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta. Nov. 14, lat. 24.04, lon. 29.32, spoke brig Natalia, (Ital.,) from —— for Maracaibo.

Bark William E. Clowes, (new, 438 tons,) Dickenson, Port Jefferson, in ballast to owners, Ball & Co.

Brig Temi, (Aust.,) Thomasich, Waterford 50 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. Wm. R. Knighton, Hagamen, Mayaguez 10 ds., with oranges to Joseph Eneas. Dec. 25 and 26, when off Absecom in a gale from S. E., lost an entire suit of sails and had to take steam to reach port. Dec. 23, lat. 35 26 N., lon. 73 10 W., spoke ship Bessie Crosby, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) in ballast, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Schr. J. J. Harris, (of Port Jefferson,) Hudson, Mayaguez 18 ds., with oranges to William Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schr. R. W. Brown, (of Boston,) unloading.

Schr. Mollie Atherton, Cape Haytien 15 ds., with logwood to H. Becker—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lilly, Cole, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Wm. McGee, Sturges, Virginia.

Schr. Howard Holder, (of St. John, N. B.,) Williams, Philadelphia, for St. John, N. B.

Schr. Sea Foam, Philadelphia, Bangor with lumber to order.

Schr. A. S. Wiley, Morrison, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. C. C. Barker, Baxter, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. A. Hunt, Peterson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. and D. Fisk, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Stephen Morris, Duke, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. S. Corson, Corson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Edith B. Everman, Corson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. Huddle, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. J. Heraty, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sallie G. Godfrey, Lewis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. J. Moore, Franklin, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. William White, Wheaton, Boston.

Schr. Henry Cole, Chadwick, Boston.

Schr. Mary Lymburner, Hill, Boston.

Schr. William Marshall, Cain, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary E. Corson, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Samuel Sharp, Webb, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Emeline and Jennie, Hewett, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Rachel Fannaman, Burnett, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maggie Cain, Cox, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John K. Shaw, Allen, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sophia Godfrey, Lewis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nellie B. Jewell, Hart, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Martha Innis, Innis, Boston.

Schr. Carrie S. Hart, Davis, Providence.

Schr. John W. Flake, Snow, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Moses Williamson, Weaver, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Herschel, Chambers, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Maggie M. Weaver, Weaver, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. John N. Fiske, Snow, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Wm. L. Elkins, Williams, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Samuel Carlton, Burke, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Weaver, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. H. S. Marlor, Wines, Providence.

Schr. American Eagle, Truelove, Lynn.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, Mason, Salem.

Schr. E. H. Hooper, Hooper, Salem.

Schr. Estelle Day, Tracy, Fall River.

Schr. E. Gerry, Hall, Fall River.

Schr. Boaz, Coombs, Fall River.

Schr. Paragon, Wells, Fall River.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Regan, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Mack, New-Haven.

Schr. Lucian, Ball, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Laverne Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Harriet Simmons, Hatfield, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. N. W.; clear.

## SAILED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; Ships Colorado, for Callao; Shakespeare, for Bremen; Hectanooga, for London; barks W. A. Farnsworth, for Zanzibar; Domenico, for Ancona; Deveti Dubrovachi, for Dublin; James E. Ward, for Oporto; Otac Miho, for Dublin; brigs Aquidneck, for Rio Janeiro; Daphne, for Liverpool; Cora Green, for Key West; Osseo, for Mobile; schrs. Georgietta, for Demerara; Champion, for St. Pierre, Mart.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Dec. 24.—Arr. brig Lucy, from St. John, N. B.; schrs. E Chambers, (Br.,) do., and Fred Jackson, Pettingill, from Portland.

HALIFAX, Dec. 25.—Arr. brig Woodcock, from Kingston.

Sld. bark Minnesota, Arey, for Baltimore, (having repaired.)

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—Sld., steam-ship City of Havana, Phillips, from Vera Cruz, for New-York.

Dec. 24.—Arr., schrs. George Walker, Cole, from Portland; Lucretia Jane, (Br.,) from Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Arr. 25th, schrs. S. S. Harding, Smith, from Philadelphia; S. A. Paine, from Porto Rico.

Sld. 24th, brig Eva N. Johnson, Yeaton, for Pensacola.

Sld. 25th, steamer City of New-York, Timmerman, for New-York; bark Maria, (Sp.,) Juan, for Savannah; brig Adele McLoon, Monroe, for New-York; schrs. Laura Lewis, Brazos, Texas.

MATANZAS, Dec. 24.—Arr. bark G. Dezaldo, Miller, from New-York.

SAGUA, Dec. 22.—Arr. bark Josie E. Moore, Carlisle, from New-York.

Sld. 22d, schr. Rillie S. Derby, Naylor, for Delaware Breakwater.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 25.—Arr. brig Peri, Stevenson, from St. Martins. 27th, brigs H. A. Doran, from Windsor; Ceres, from Bermuda; schrs. Moss Glen, (Br.,) Wade, from Tralee; Acacia and Ida May, from Portland; brigs Flying Scud, (Br.,) hence for Marseilles, put back for shelter.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, Dec. 24.—Sld. schr. Emma R. Smalley, for New-York.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Sld. Marius Rocca, J. B. Kirby.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., Vigillate, Nahant, Como, Carmella, Iduna, Valkyrien, Storkers, Farwell, Olbers, F. Reck, Peter Rohland; the latter at Elsinore; Clara, Jupiter, Helene.

Arr. out on the 26th inst., Maria Madre; the latter at Queenstown; Nordpol, Gieta, Paz, Pedro Blandolet, Ambola, Arlington, Josefa, Trafalgar, Joseph Fish, Gronsvaer, and Exile.

LARNE, Dec. 27.—The steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Knight, from New-York Dec. 16, arr. here to-day, on the way to Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 27.—The White Star steamer Baltic, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York Dec. 18, for Liverpool, arr. here at 6 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, Dec. 27.—The Allan Line steam-ship Sarmatian, Capt. Aird, from Portland, Me., Dec. 19, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

In consequence of which we offer for the next two weeks the best stock of

SACK OVERCOATS, ULSTERS,

DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS AND PANTALOONS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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LUCCA. Your uprights are extraordinary instruments and deserve their great success.

PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all.

STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.

WEHLI. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. I fully indorse that opinion. They have no Rival anywhere.

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